

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.29

1952 *Our 85th Year*

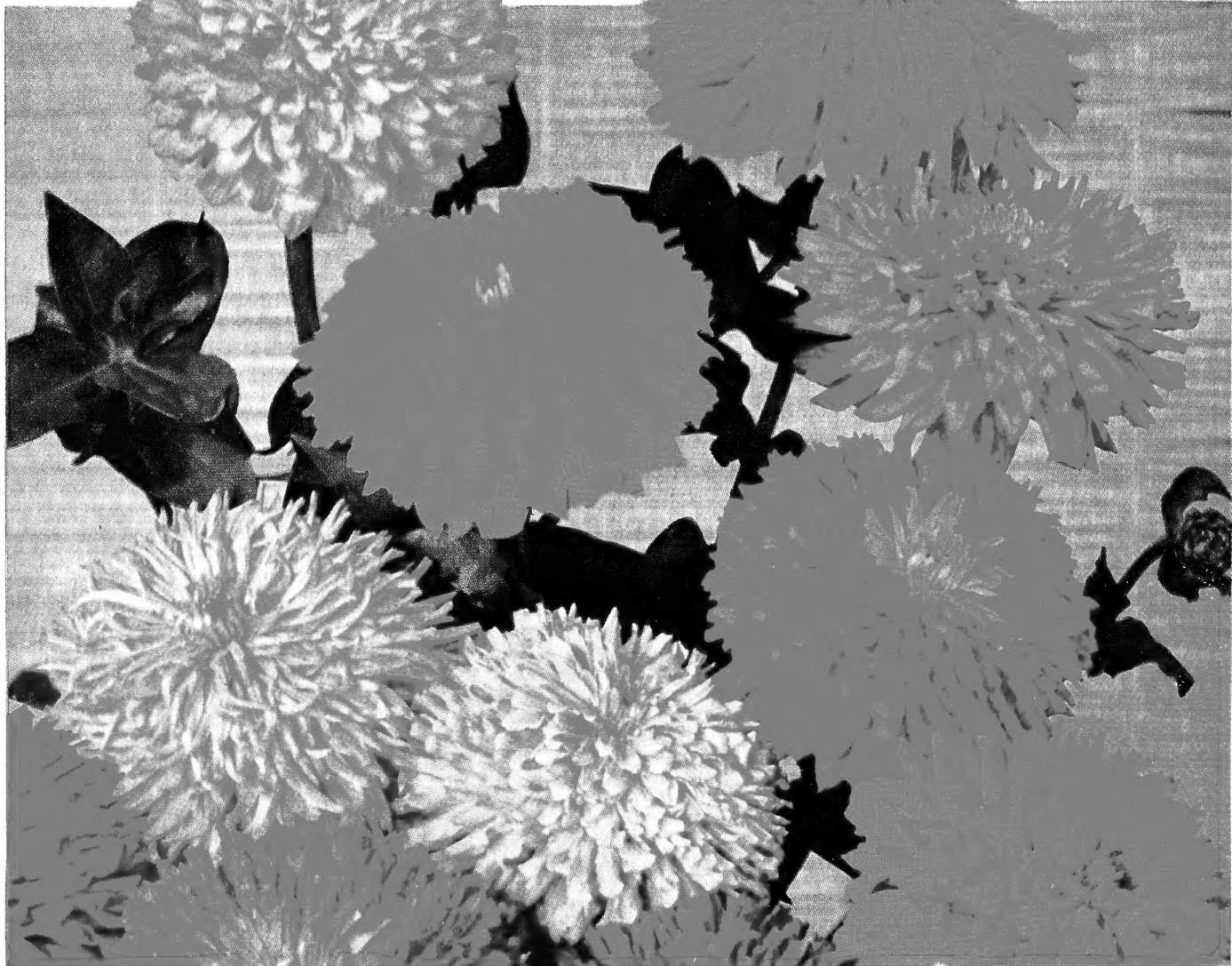


Barteldes
SEEDS

Lawrence, Kans.

8
Denver, Colo.

FLOWERS ONE-THIRD
NATURAL SIZE



Giant Hybrid Zinnias

The loveliest Zinnias ever known—immense, ruffled flowers 6 inches in diameter, with gracefully curved petals. Entirely free of the stiffness often associated with Zinnias. Airy, informal and in a wonderful color range. Strong plants 3 feet tall; very free blooming. Desirable for garden use and for cutting. Thin plants to 2½ feet apart. **Pkt. 25c.**

Marigold. Glitters

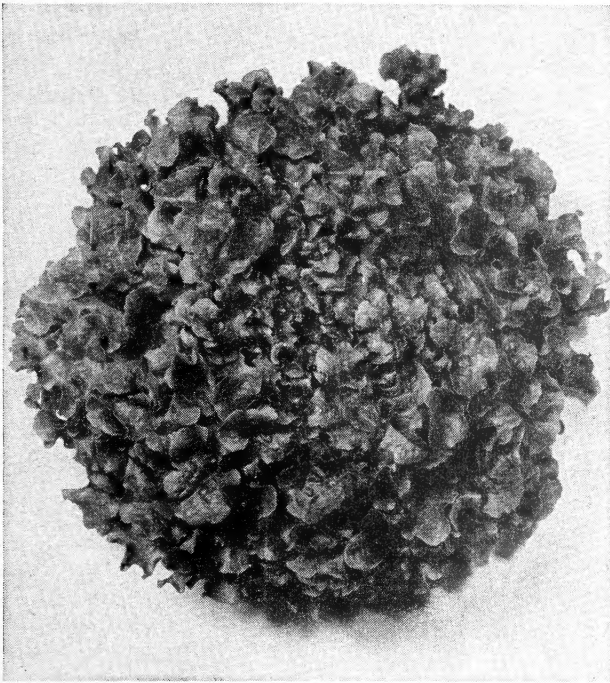
The All-America Bronze Medal Winner for 1951. Of the chrysanthemum-flowered type, bearing fluffy, canary-yellow flowers 3 inches across and more. Long, strong stems. The blooms are produced very freely from early summer until frost. Bushy, erect plants growing 3 feet tall. Makes a showy display in the garden and provides plenty of flowers for cutting. Thin plants to 2½ feet apart. **Pkt. 25c.**



MARIGOLD, GLITTERS

DON'T OVERLOOK THESE NEW ONES

SALAD BOWL LETTUCE



Salad Bowl Lettuce

A distinct new type of Lettuce.

Salad Bowl is a large, mid-season, medium green, lobed leaved, slow-bolting, non-heading lettuce. It differs in appearance from all other varieties of lettuce in that the leaves are deeply lobed giving the mature plant a resemblance to endive. The lobing of the leaves make them less subject to injury by breakage in handling. Very slow to shoot and develops large mounds of tender leaves before bolting. An excellent source of Vitamins A and C.

Salad Bowl is a very attractive home garden lettuce. Pkt., 20c; ½ oz., 40c; oz., 75c.

ASPARAGUS

Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions *Can be grown in any soil which is not too wet. The seed should be sown in March or April, in rows 14 inches apart, and lightly covered with a layer of soil ½ to ¾ inch deep. When the seed is up the plants should be thinned out. The permanent bed should be prepared by digging a trench 18 inches wide and 20 inches deep. Fill this one-third full of well-rotted manure. Half fill the remaining space with good soil and transplant the clumps one foot apart. Cover to surface. The stalks should not be cut until a year after planting and then but lightly. Full harvest may be taken after this.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

*More vigorous than the Mary Washington, being bred to resist rust diseases. Productive, uniform type. Shoots large, of extra good quality, rich green color tinted with purple at tips.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

One year old. We can furnish WASHINGTON roots at 50c per dozen, \$3.75 per 100; postpaid.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

WADE BEAN

Introduced by the United States Dept. of Agriculture. Golden Medal Award Winner in 1950 All-American Trials. Excellent for home garden and market garden. Plants are rugged, bush type about 18 to 20 inches tall and pods borne well off the ground. Pods deep green, 5½ to 6 inches long, round, tender and meaty. Holds smooth edible stage longer than most. Seeds reddish brown.

Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 35c; lb., 60c.

PETUNIA . . FIRE-CHIEF

An All-American selection that rocketed to public acceptance the first season. Bright red flowers on stocky, compact plants. Flower all summer and into autumn. Best color is obtained in cool weather and in full sun. Pkt., 30c.

CORNFLOWER . . BLUE BOY

A very attractive blue shade in this ever popular annual. Pkt., 15c.

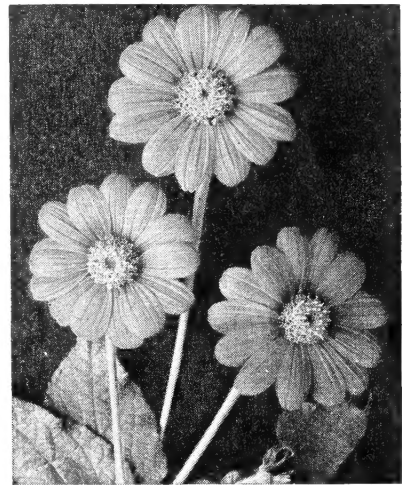
DAHLIA-FLOWERED ZINNIA CANARY BIRD

Large flowers of rich, canary yellow. Makes a beautiful bouquet with lavender or purple flowers. Pkt., 15c.

COSMOS . . YELLOW FLARE

Flowers are single and produced in abundance. Flowers are about 2½ inches in diameter, of bright yellow color and beautiful in bouquets. Plants about 3 feet tall. Pkt., 15c.

TORCH . . TITHONIA



All American Winner for 1951.

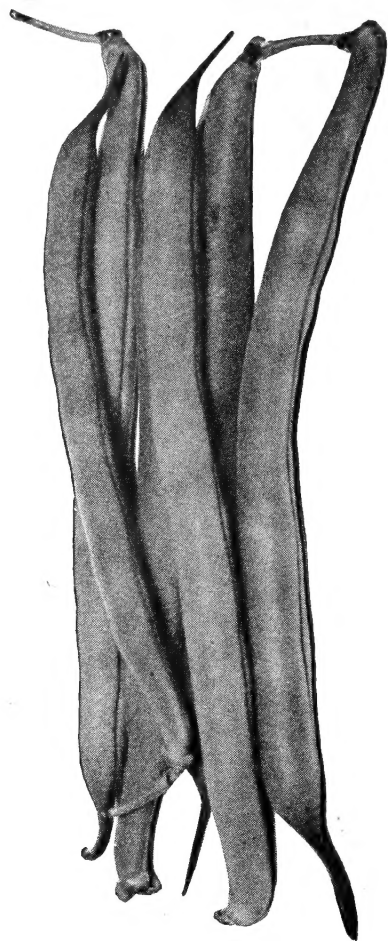
Easy to grow as Zinnias. Early. Will yield brilliant orange-scarlet cut-flowers all summer until frost. The flowers resemble single dahlias with bright gold centers. Plants are compact, waist to shoulder high, with soft green foliage. Performs best if planted in full sun, watered sparingly and fertilized very little, if at all. Pkt., 20c.

PLANTING DATES FOR KANSAS

Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Peas, Turnips—As soon as ground can be worked after February 20. Onion Sets, Beets, Carrots, Potatoes, Parsnips, Cabbage Plants—Oat-Planting time—March 1 to 31. Tomato Plants, Pepper Plants, Beans (Snap), Okra—Corn-Planting time—or frost-free date. Squash, Sweet Potatoes, Beans—after soil is warm, week to 10 days after frost-free date.

PLANTING DATES FOR OKLAHOMA will be about a week or two earlier. AND FOR COLORADO about three weeks later.

All Garden Plans Should Lead Off With... B E A N S



Tendergreen

Beans are rightly the favorite vegetable of most home gardeners. They are extremely easy to grow, offer a variety of kinds and can be used in many ways.

In beans you have a choice of green or wax snap beans in bush types or heavy yielding pole types; limas in bush and pole types; and also shell beans for winter.

Prepare the soil thoroughly but don't plant too early. Beans are very susceptible to frost.

BUSH SNAP BEANS. Make rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart for hand cultivation and 3 to 4 feet for horse or tractor cultivation. Make furrows about 4 inches deep (use string to keep furrows straight), plant seed about 2 inches apart and cover with one inch of soil. Later thin to six inches apart. Make successive plantings two to three weeks apart.

BUSH LIMA BEANS. Plant two to three weeks later than snap beans and rows at least two feet apart.

POLE SNAP and POLE LIMAS. Generally pole beans are trained on one strong, solidly set pole but often on three or four poles set in the shape of a teepee. The vines grow vigorously so do not have more than three plants to the pole or four to five to the teepee. Tie runners loosely to the pole and keep soil well cultivated.

To promote the most vigorous growth of all types of beans, inoculate with Nitragin. This permits the plants to use the free nitrogen of the air. For heavier yields spray the blossoms with No-Seed Blossom Set or Fruition. Use these two scientific aids and get maximum results.

Insects are just as vicious and plant diseases just as prevalent as ever but science has given us effective insecticides and fungicides.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is especially true in your garden. "End-O-Pest," Acme Rotenone Garden Guard, and "Acme All Round Spray" successfully combat leaf eating insects, sucking insects such as aphids and plant lice as well as fungus diseases. **BUT START EARLY AND DUST OR SPRAY THOROUGHLY.**

WAX BEANS... Bush Type

Pkt., 10c; postpaid. 25c per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 45c per lb.; not postpaid.

Top Notch Golden Wax Plants are small, compact, erect and very prolific. Pods are borne well off the ground which prevents rust and rot, are of golden yellow color, brittle, fleshy and solid, with wax-like texture. A good shell bean for winter use. Seed oval, white with purplish eye. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 48.

***Round Pod Kidney Wax** Also called **BRITTLE WAX**. This is the best yellow wax bean on the market. Absolutely stringless. Plants make a strong growth and are very productive. Seed kidney-shaped, white with black eye. Length of pod, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height of plant 15 inches; days to maturity, 52.

Cherokee Wax All American Award in 1948. Plants are hardy and extremely productive. Pods are straight, stringless, long, meaty and of golden yellow color. Seeds black. Days to maturity, 50.

***Pencil Pod Black Wax** Plants are very productive, with straight pods of light golden yellow color, round, meaty, deeply crease-backed, extremely brittle and without fiber. An excellent quality for home and market gardens. Seed black. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 54.

Sure Crop Wax Classed as an early variety, suitable for home and market. Flat pods are clear amber yellow and stringless at all stages of development. Seed black, egg-shaped. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 53.

IMPORTANT

The maturity periods listed after the names should be classified as follows: In the Wax and Green Pod classes the figures indicate the number of days required to produce snap pods. In the Lima class the number of days required to produce green shell beans.

* Designates Varieties Recommended for "Quick Freezing."

Never cultivate or work in beans when they are wet.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

GREEN PODDED BUSH BEANS

Pkt., 10c postpaid; 25c per ½ lb.; 45c per lb.; Not postpaid (except Top Crop and Contender.)

Contender Developed by the United States Dept. of Agriculture. Widely adapted, resistant to common bean mosaic and powdery mildew; a good market bean because a good yielder. Vines 12 to 18 inches tall, pods thick, oval, 10 inches long, medium green, stringless and tender. Not recommended for commercial quick freezing. Seeds buff with brown mottling. Days to maturity, 50. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 55c.

***Top Crop** All American Gold Medal Winner for 1950. Plants are vigorous growers, hardy and very productive. Beans are borne during a short period of time resulting in a few large pickings. Being resistant to bean mosaic it consistently out-yields other similar varieties. Pods are medium, light green, straight and slightly curved, 5½ to 6 inches long, slender when young, meaty, entirely stringless and without fiber. The pods are free of blemishes, clean and attractive. Unexcelled for market, canning and freezing. Seeds are brown mottled and oval. Days to maturity, 53. Pkt. 10c; ½ lb., 30c; lb., 55c.

***Stringless Black Valentine** This bean is prolific, hardy and heat resisting, and is finding favor with market gardeners for shipping. Pod is darker green than Red Valentine, oval, slightly curved and absolutely stringless. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 50.

Tennessee Green Pod Sometimes called Dwarf Kentucky Wonder. Pods are flat, broad, almost straight, stringless in the snap stage. Seed yellowish brown in color. Length of pod, 8 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 52.

***Giant Stringless Green Pod** Long pod strain. Bears for about a month and is very desirable for home use and for the market. Plants are large, spreading and exceedingly productive. Recommended for freezing preservation. Pods are stringless and brittle in all stages. Seeds oval, yellowish brown in color. Length of pod, 7 inches; height of plant, 17 inches; days to maturity, 54.

***Burpee's Stringless Green Pod** Very popular and widely grown. Pods are somewhat variable in size, generally more or less scimitar curved, extremely brittle, absolutely stringless, usually contain six seeds very crowded in pod. Recommended for preservation by freezing. Seeds color coffee brown with black eye-ring. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 18 inches; days to maturity, 50.

***Tendergreen** All American Award of Merit, 1933. New and distinct green-podded bush bean of very high quality. Pods absolutely stringless and fiberless, fleshy, nearly straight and round. Recommended for freezing. Seed is brownish-black, mottled tan. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 53.

Bountiful The plant is vigorous, very productive and resistant to dust. Immense pods are rich green, thick, broad, uniform in shape, stringless but slightly fibrous. Make excellent snap beans. Color, straw yellow with dark brown eye-ring. Length of pod 7 inches; height of plant, 16 inches; days to maturity, 48.

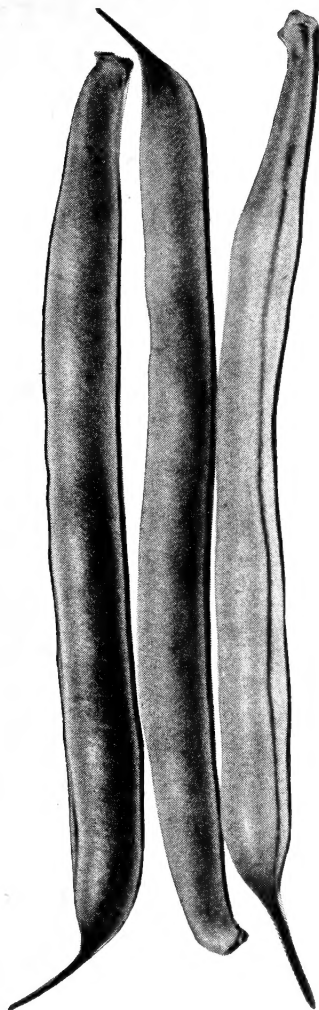
***Full Measure** Not a new variety, yet is recognized as one of the most desirable. Pods are absolutely stringless, and remain tender and meaty until the bean is fully matured and ready to shell. Seed reddish brown, buff field. Length of pod, 6 inches; height of plant, 17 inches; days to maturity, 54.

***Rival** All American Winner. A new variety that will undoubtedly become very popular. Stringless pods are 6 to 6½ inches long, meaty, round, smooth, and straight. A heavy yielder even under unfavorable conditions. Plants are strong and upright. Seeds mottled purple-brown. Fine for home gardens, market, canning and freezing. Days to maturity, 52.

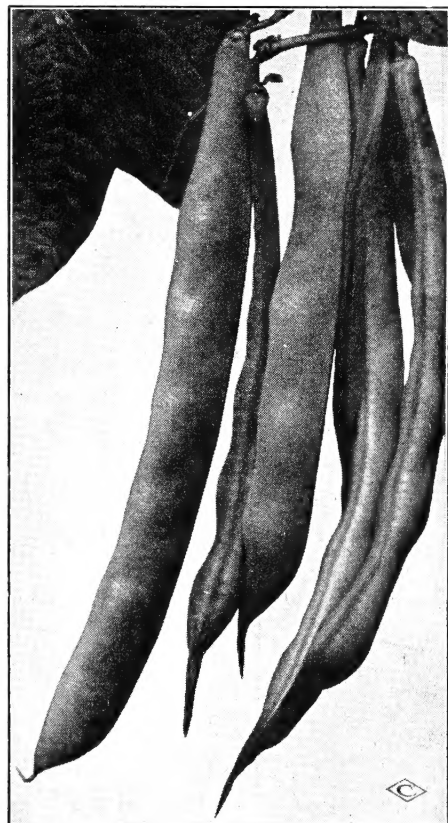
* Designates varieties recommended for Quick Freezing.

Maturity Period Indicates Number of Days Required to Produce Snap Beans.

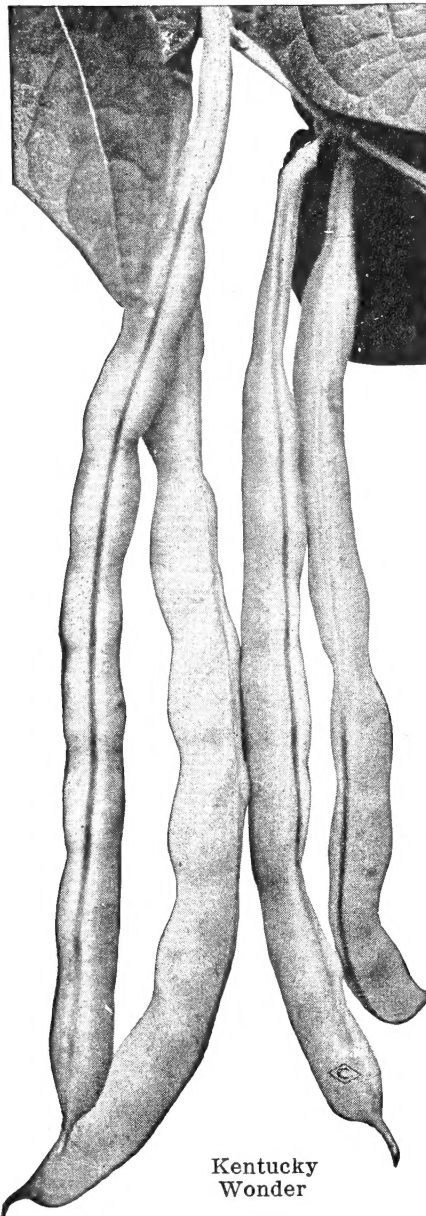
See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.



Top Crop



Bountiful



Kentucky Wonder

Beans are one of the most satisfactory vegetables to raise. Garden fresh beans are so much better than bought ones. Plants can be kept producing for a long period if regularly picked. Plant a few rows every two or three weeks.

Mexican bean beetles are sometimes a bother, but shouldn't be if the plants are sprayed or dusted early and regularly.

Insecticides containing rotenone, sabadilla, or benzene hexachloride will give good control.

Varieties marked with * are generally considered best for freezing.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

White Navy The long-time standard white cooking bean. Plants 16 to 20 inches high with tendency to vine. Pods tough and stringy. Seeds small, rounded oval, white. Days to maturity, 93.

Great Northern Similar to White Navy but seeds are larger. Days to maturity, 90.

Pinto Colorado Pinto Bean is grown extensively in mid-western states and has a definite place in the shell bean market. Dwarf plants that stand a lot of dry weather. Beans flat, oval, mottled light brown. ½ lb. and 1 lb. prices not postpaid.

POLE BEANS

Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c.

***Kentucky Wonder** or **OLD HOMESTEAD**. Moderately branched, good climbing plant of medium height. Pods scimitar curved, extremely brittle. An excellent bean for canning and recommended for quick freezing. Seed brown. Length of pod, 8 inches; height of plant, 5 feet; days to maturity, 65.

Scarlet Runner (Flowering Beans). Used either for ornamental purposes or green shell and snap beans. Flowers are bright scarlet. Splendid for covering trellises or fences. Pods are broad, flat, deep green. Seed purple mottled violet. Length of pod, 5 inches; height of plant, 12 feet; days to maturity, 65.

LIMA BEANS



Early Golden Cluster Wax

Bush Type

Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 50c.

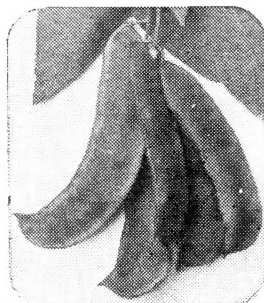
For quantity prices see page 24.

Burpee's Bush Lima Plant large, thick stemmed with occasional runners. Shell pods, dark green, of smooth surface moderately curved, flat, uniform in size. Very large for dwarf limas. Seed greenish white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 19 inches; days to maturity, 75.

***Henderson's Bush Lima** (BABY LIMA). Small plant, slender stemmed, very erect, bushy, very early, long in bearing. Pods in numerous clusters close to center of plant. Especially adapted to West and Middle West. Seed white. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 12 inches; days to maturity, 66.

Speckled Bush Lima One of the hardiest, and a sure cropper. Pods rather short and flat. Seed mottled. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 14 inches; days to maturity, 67.

***Fordhook Bush Lima** Vines strong, erect, keeping bean pods off the ground. Bears immense crop of large pods, which contain three to five beans. Seed white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 15 inches; days to maturity, 75.



Henderson's Bush

Pole Type

Packet, 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 50c.

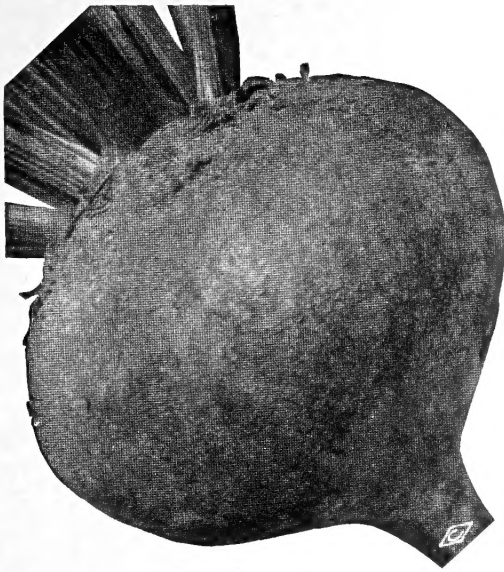
Christmas or Large Speckled Lima A long season variety, producing extra large beans of green and mottled red Christmas colors. Height 7 to 9 feet, pods 5 to 5½ inches long with three seeds. Days to maturity, 90.

King of the Garden Lima Largely grown and a valuable general purpose bean. Plant much branched, late, long-bearing. Seed white. Length of pod, 4 inches; height of plant, 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 88.

Small Carolina or Sieva Small type of pole lima, good winter bean, matures quickly, and is very productive. Green shell beans of excellent quality. Seed white. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant, 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 76.

Pole Speckled Lima (FLORIDA BUTTER). Vine heavy, bears profusely through season. Small beans, are of good quality either in green or dry state. Seeds buff mottled with brown. Length of pod, 3 inches; height of plant 5 to 8 feet; days to maturity, 77.

* Recommended for "Quick Freezing."



Early Blood Turnip

TABLE BEETS

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; postpaid.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

Planting Instructions Garden Beets. Even the beginner can grow good beets. They do best in rich sandy loam. Sow in rows 14 to 18 inches apart, space about one inch apart in the row. As beet seeds are slow starters it is a good plan to mix some radish seed with the beet seed. This marks the row and when you pull the radishes you leave space for the beets. Start thinning when plants are 4 to 6 inches tall. The pulled beet plants may be transplanted elsewhere or eaten as greens.

Early Blood Turnip Carefully selected strain used by truckers, produce shippers and canners. Very early, fine quality, sweet and tender. Good for home and market garden and for canning. Excellent for winter storage. Roots globular with small tap root, flesh dark red with indistinctive lighter red zones. Days to maturity, 55.

Extra Early Egyptian Beet is small, but is exceptionally early and this entitles it to a place in every garden. Dark red in color, flesh zoned a lighter shade or a shade of pinkish white. Days to maturity, 50.

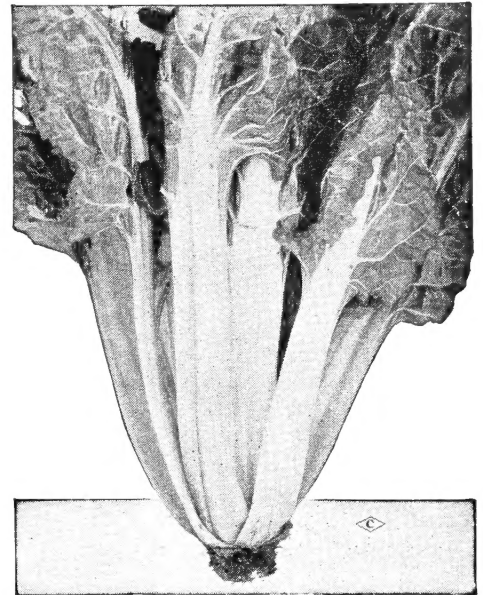
Detroit Dark Red It has a round, somewhat oval root, very smooth, and a fine, deep blood-red color. The flesh is bright red, tender and good in quality. Days to maturity, 55.

Crosby's Early Egyptian Exceedingly early. Roots rounded and flattened, especially underneath. Skin very smooth, violet or slaty red, flesh dark blood color. Days to maturity, 50.

Early Wonder One of the earliest beets. Tops medium small, erect with small collar or crown. Roots blood red, flattened globe with small tap root. Flesh purplish red zoned lighter shades. Days to maturity, 50.

Long Blood Red Long rooted late variety valued by many for winter use. Old standard variety for table and cattle. Yields very heavy and is the best drought resister of all. Grows entirely under ground. Flesh is of deep purplish red. Days to maturity, 70.

Swiss Chard Beet Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach. Stalks and mid-ribs may be prepared like asparagus. Days to maturity, 50 to 55.



Swiss Chard Beet

MANGEL BEET

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45; postpaid.

Planting Instructions Stock and Sugar Beets — Soil should be plowed deeply and well pulverized. Rows should be 2½ to 3 feet apart and seed sown four to five pounds to the acre. When plants are 4 inches high thin to about 12 to 15 inches apart in the row.

Every farmer who has any stock whatever should plant at least a small acreage of Mangels. They grow on almost any kind of soil, but a rich, moist one is preferred.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel Roots attain an enormous size, are smooth, uniformly straight and thicker than the common varieties. Flesh is rose and white. Fine for feeding. Days to maturity, 105,

BEETS FOR WINTER STORAGE

Plant about 70 days before expected frost. Dig the roots on approach of cold weather, and keep them packed in moist earth or sand in a cool cellar until ready to use during the winter months.

INSECTS IN THE GARDEN

Insects will always be with us but science has done wonders to keep them from doing too much harm.

The trick is to start early. Don't wait until you see evidence of their damage. Spray for prevention and you'll have a better garden with less work.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

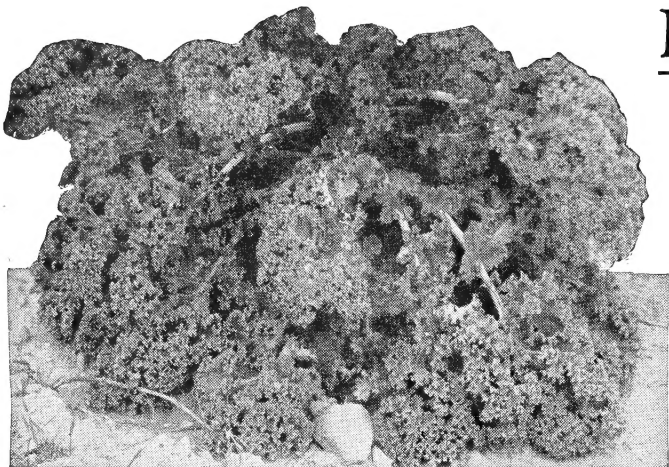
BORECOLE or KALE

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.50.

Often described as loose leaf cabbage, cooked as greens, improved by frost, and may be had from outdoors in the garden when all other greens have perished.

Planting Instructions Given about the same treatment as late cabbage. Sow seed ½ inch deep in rows 2 feet apart, and thin to 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Extra hardy varieties may be sown in September and wintered over.

Tall Green Curled or Scotch Straight stems. Grows 3 to 5 feet high, bears plume 16 to 20 inches in length. Very hardy; severest winters will not kill. Days to maturity, 60.



Dwarf Green Curled Kale

Dwarf Green Grows 16 to 20 inches high, can be used as a vegetable or for ornamental flower beds. Sown in spring. Days to maturity, 55.

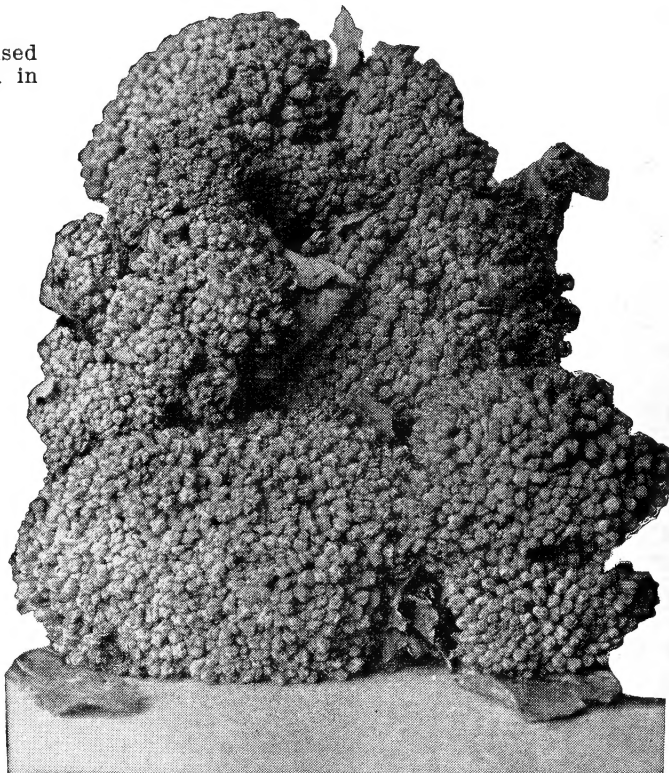
BROCCOLI

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; 4 ozs., \$1.00; postpaid

These types of green-sprouting Italian Broccoli resemble a green-headed cauliflower. Small heads grow after the main head has been cut.

Planting Instructions Like Cauliflower, a cultivated variety of wild cabbage, grown for the sake of the head. Generally considered more hardy than Cauliflower. Seed is sown in frames early in spring. Culture same as Cauliflower.

Italian Green Sprouting A distinct variety for the home garden. Plant forms a central head, fairly compact cluster of flower buds resembling cauliflower, except that it is green in color. This variety has become very popular not only because of its green color and greater vitamin content, but because there is less grief in its culture. Nevertheless, the same favorable soil and climate conditions favor the full development of sprouting broccoli. The seeds are usually planted indoors about ten weeks before planting in the spring, or sown in the open for a fall crop. The home gardener can well consider broccoli ahead of cauliflower, since he will find the tender leaves about the stem, as well as the secondary flower clusters which develop after the first cutting, a good substitute for other greens. Center head can be cut about sixty days after planting and smaller heads on side branches throughout the summer. Delicious and healthful. Days to maturity, 60.



Broccoli, Italian Green Sprouting

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Pkt., 15c; 1 oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.10; postpaid.

CULTURE—Same as late Cabbage or Cauliflower.

Brussels Sprouts Another member of the cabbage family. "Buttons" or small heads along the stalk may be grown to a larger size by pinching out crown of the plant after the buttons have formed. Very hardy, improved by frost. Days to maturity, 90.

CHIVES

An unimportant member of the onion tribe. Pkt., 15c.

CHICORY

Large Rooted or Coffee Plant much used in Europe for coffee. In fall, roots may be taken up and dried same as apples. Roasted and ground like coffee. Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c.

COLLARDS

Georgia Southern or Creole Forms a large, loose, open head, or mass of leaves on tall stem. Days to maturity, 80. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 90c.

CORN SALAD BROADLEAVED. Used as a salad. Seeds are sown late in August or in autumn in any soil. Plant produces leaves from October until spring without requiring any attention or protection. Pkt., 15c.

GARDEN CRESS FOR GARNISHING. Crisp, pungent leaves used as a condiment and for garnishing. Sow in a moist and shaded position to obtain more tender and more abundant leaves. Pkt., 10c.

WATER CRESS This is a distinct variety of Cress with small, oval leaves. It thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water. A fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet, but does best when grown along moist banks or in tubs in water-covered soil. It is one of the most delicious of small salads and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 15c.

CABBAGE

Except varieties specially priced—

All Pkts., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions The different kinds of cabbages vary so much that it is impossible to lay down precise rules for the cultivation of even each entire class or section. A cool, moist climate has been proved the most suitable of all for culture of cabbages. Heat and drought are very injurious to them, while they grow well in moist, foggy weather, even when somewhat cold. The ground should be dug rather deeply and plentifully fertilized. Cover the seed ¼ to ½ inch deep. Early varieties may be set close as 16 or 18 inches, the rows being 30 to 36 inches apart. For late varieties leave 18 to 24 inches between plants. Plants started in cold frames are set out early in April and seeds planted at the same time will give plants for succession crop. Plants for the late crop are started in May or June. These are then transplanted to where the crop is to grow. Plants should be watered from time to time during the summer, and should be protected from insects.

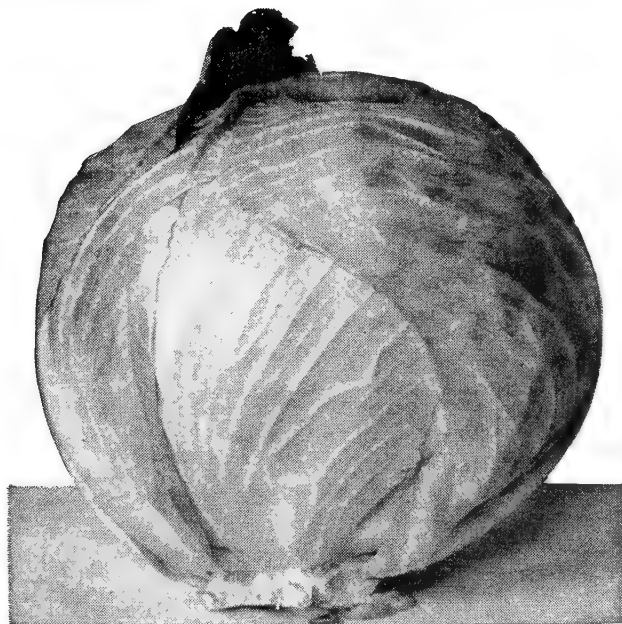
Our cabbage seed is very carefully selected and true to type. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.



Late Flat Dutch



Golden Acre



Danish Ballhead

Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market Very early, round headed, exceptionally large, solid and of very fine quality. Leaves are medium light green, thick and smooth. Vigorous grower, and a good keeper. Days to maturity, 80. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

True Jersey Wakefield Heads evenly from latter part of June to first of July. Leaves yellow tint, stiff texture. Head very pale green; short; blunt and conical; sometimes tinged with red. Very early, productive, and a good keeper. Days to maturity, 75.

Golden Acre Cabbage A new variety, seven days ahead of the Jersey Wakefield. Heads are round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture. Average weight is about 4 pounds to the head. Days to maturity, 68. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Charleston Wakefield One of the best early varieties for southern home gardeners to plant. The plants stand frost with little harm. The heads are large and conical. Ready for use about a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Days to maturity, 71.

Stein's Early Dwarf Flat Dutch A short-stemmed variety, well suited for market garden culture, and being a good shipper is used very extensively by the produce growers in Texas. A well bred cabbage, and a certain header. Heads are somewhat smaller than the Early Flat Dutch. Days to maturity, 90.

Second Early or Round Head Varieties

The Glory Recently introduced from Holland. Combines earliness with good size, which are desirable qualities for market purposes. Leaves are large, spreading, curved and frilled. Heads are globular, or very nearly round, very solid and very large size. Days to maturity, 90c.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch Popular because of its heat-resisting quality. Very good for medium early, main crop or later use. Short stemmed variety. Heads are round, solid and sometimes brown on top. Days to maturity, 100.

FEED YOUR PLANTS OR THEY CAN'T FEED YOU

All plants must have proper nourishment. This can be easily and economically supplied by using commercial fertilizers. Instructions on the package will tell you how and when to apply.

CABBAGE, continued

This Page, All Packets, 10c, except varieties specially priced. ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

Main Crop Varieties

Surehead Similar to Late Flat Dutch. Rather long in stem, the head of average size, compact and regular. Grown by more than 100,000 planters. This cabbage keeps well and is a splendid shipper. Days to maturity, 110.

Late Premium Flat Dutch A tall stemmed variety, rather quicker to head than the late Flat Dutch cabbage, the leaves are large and glaucous; head is big, flattened, full and solid. Days to maturity, 115.

Danish Ballhead A sure header. The heads are round, hard, and extremely heavy, though not extra large. It will keep until March or April with almost no waste. Days to maturity, 110. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Yellows Resistant Varieties

Jersey Queen Exceptionally resistant to Yellows. Heads are of conical form, with broad base and pointed top. Compact plants and very productive. One of the first resistant varieties to mature, but is somewhat later than Jersey Wakefield from which this strain was developed. Days to maturity, 70. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

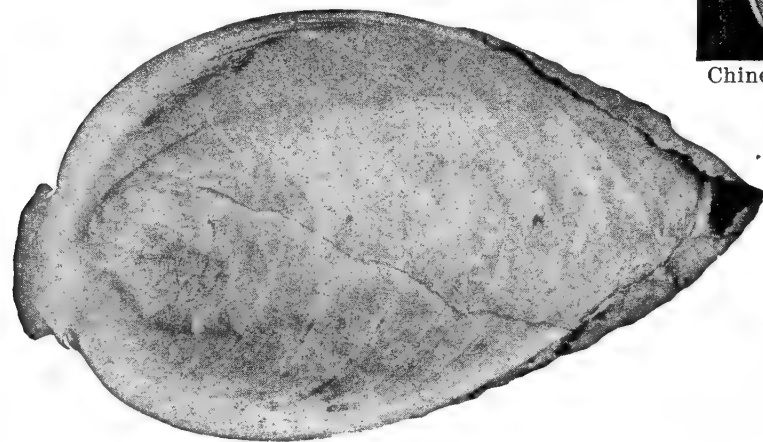
Marion Market Resembles Copenhagen Market but is later in maturing. Head is nearly round, yields heavily, and is excellent for kraut. Can be grown on yellows infested soil. Days to maturity, 80. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Wisconsin Ball Head Yellows Resistant. Heads rather small but very hard. Short stem with blue-green leaves. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

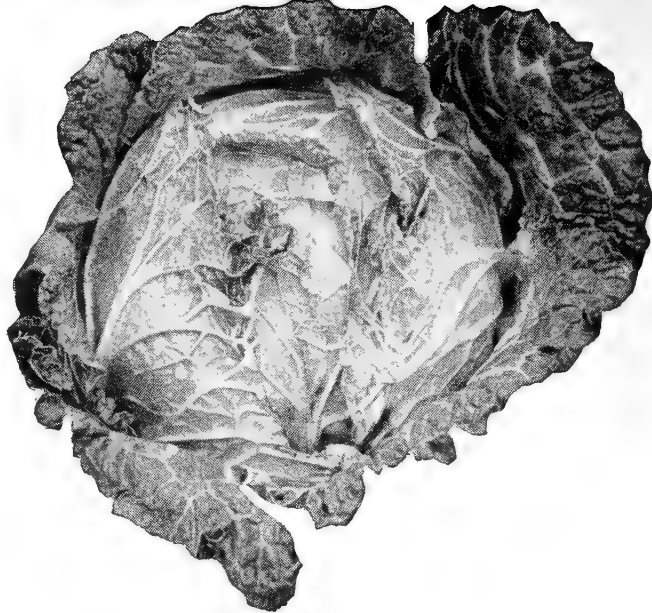
Red Cabbage

Mammoth Red Rock Violet-red, sometimes slightly mixed with green, and covered abundantly with bloom which gives them a blue tinge. Head rather large, rounded in shape, slightly depressed, not so deeply colored on the outside, but very deeply colored at the heart. Very productive. Days to maturity, 120. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Red Acre The earliest red variety. Plants small, compact and short stemmed; heads of medium size, round, very hard and heavy, red colored throughout. A good shipper. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.



Wakefield



Drumhead Savoy

Savoy Cabbage

Drumhead Savoy Stem 5 to 6 inches high, stout, bearing a broad, thick, compact head, which is flat on top, sometimes tinged with wine-red, and almost perfectly smooth, being only partially crimped at the edges of the leaves. Outer leaves are numerous, broad, stiff, well spread out, and dark green in color. Bears early frosts very well. Days to maturity, 110. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.



Chinese Cabbage

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

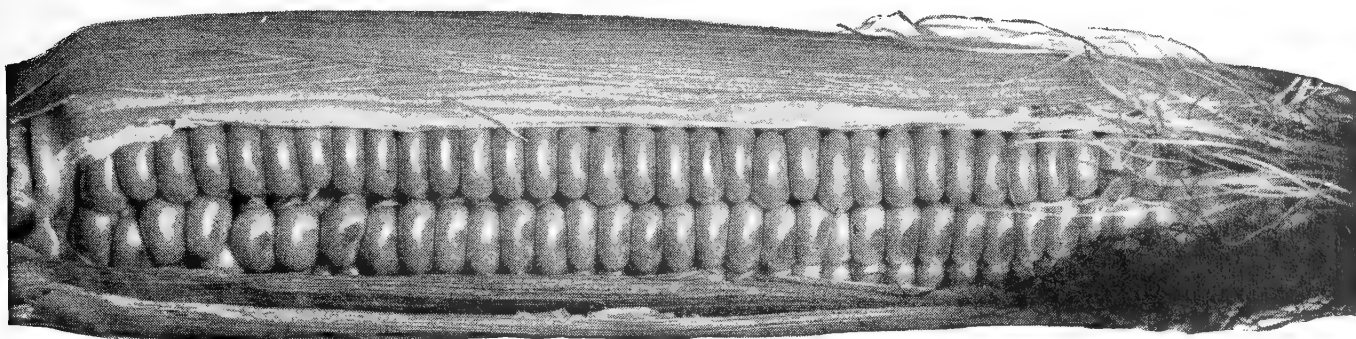
Pe Tsai—Wong Bok, Pekin

About 65 days. Sow last half of July or first of August for best results in this section. When matured this plant resembles Cos lettuce more than cabbage. Used in salads or may be cooked like cabbage or asparagus. Plants should be banked as they grow, or the leaves tied up over the center to produce celery-like form. ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.



Field of Mammoth Red Rock

10c per packet..SWEET CORN..It's Best When Fresh



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Planting Instructions The seed should be planted about 2 inches deep, in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a single stalk every 10 to 14 inches in the row. The cultivation should be frequent and thorough, all weeds should be kept down, and all suckers removed from around the base of plant. One pound will plant 275 hills, and 14 pounds will plant about an acre in drills.

HYBRID VARIETIES

Hybrid varieties are preferred on account of uniformity of maturity, better quality, higher yield and resistance to disease.

Pkt., 10c postpaid. ½ lb. and 1 lb. prices not postpaid.

YELLOW

***Golden Cross Bantam (YELLOW).** A hybrid cross of two inbred strains of Bantam. Developed by the Purdue Experiment Station. Matures about 8 to 10 days later than Golden Bantam. Better adapted to a wider range of conditions and less susceptible to Stewart's disease. Length of ear, 8 inches; number of rows, 12; days to maturity, 82. ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c.

Marcross An early, large eared, wilt resistant market hybrid. Rows are straight, fairly well filled tips and heavy husk coverage. Plants are 5-5½ feet and well rooted. Length of ear, 7-7½ inches; number of rows, 10-14; days to maturity, 72. ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c.

Carmel Cross Large gently tapering eared, wilt resistant, early market yellow hybrid. Length of ear, 7 inches; number of rows, 12-14; days to maturity, 78. ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Illinois No. 10 A vigorous, drought resister, tolerant to short days and cool weather. Stalks 7 feet tall, ears 8 inches long with 12 to 16 rows. Kernels golden color, fairly tender and sweet. Days to maturity, 80. ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

OPEN-POLLINATED VARIETIES

WHITE VARIETIES

***Stowell's Evergreen** This is the standard main crop variety, much used for the home garden, market and canning. It is exceptionally tender and sugary. Length of ear, 7½ inches; number of rows, 14-20; days to maturity, 94. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Country Gentleman (SHOE PEG). A very fine variety for canning, home and market. Ears large, kernels small but deep and without any row formation. It matures late. Length of ear, 8 inches; days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Extra Early Adams The very earliest. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, slightly tapered, 10 to 14 rows of creamy white kernels of good quality. Days to maturity, 71. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Trucker's Favorite Has long been a favorite with many. Ears 8 to 9½ inches long, cylindrical with 10 to 16 rows of medium deep, ivory white kernels of medium depth and good quality. Days to maturity, 84. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

YELLOW

Lochief All American Selection Gold Medal 1951. Very productive, drought resistant, vigorous, with very few suckers. Stalks 6½ feet tall, ears 8½ inches long with 14 to 18 rows. Kernels bright golden yellow, deep, tender and of fine flavor. Days to maturity, 83. ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Ioana An All-American. The delicious flavor, combined with resistance to wilt makes Ioana very popular for home consumption, for the market gardener and for canning. Ears about 8 inches long with 12 to 16 rows of deep, rather narrow, light yellow kernels. Days to maturity, 87. ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c.

Tendergold Somewhat earlier than Golden Cross Bantam. Ears nearly cylindrical, 1¼ inches in diameter with 12 to 16 rows of tender, golden yellow kernels. Days to maturity, 81. ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 55c.

WHITE

Hybrid Evergreen (WHITE). Plant similar to Evergreen, but more uniform, higher yielding, higher sugar content, and more tender than the open-pollinated variety. Grains semi-narrow, plant dark green. Length of ear, 8 inches; number of rows, 12-16; days to maturity, 90. ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c.

Hybrid Country Gentleman Retains all the good quality of this long time favorite but is more productive and more resistant to drought. Days to maturity, 98. ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Golden Giant A cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. This is the largest of the yellow sugar varieties. Deep orange in color and extremely juicy and sweet. Length of ear, 6½ inches; number of rows, 12-16; days to maturity, 88. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c.

***Golden Bantam** Rather early variety, very tender and sweet, with rich flavor. Matures early and is comparatively free from worms. Length of ear, 6½ inches; number of rows, 8; days to maturity, 78. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Golden Gem Extremely early, short plants bearing ears close to ground. Kernels deep yellow, tender and sweet. Length of ear, 6 inches; number of rows, 8; days to maturity, 67. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c.

Improved Golden Bantam More rows and larger than original Golden Bantam with a better yield. Length of ear, 6½ inches; number of rows, 10-14; days to maturity, 84. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 30c; 1 lb., 45c.

* Recommended for freezing.

CARROTS ... for table use

A Good Source of Vitamin A—the Eyesight Vitamin.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; postpaid.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

Planting Instructions Any garden soil will grow carrots. For early crops sow as early in the spring as possible, and in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Cover not more than ½ inch deep. When the plants are about 3 to 4 inches high thin out to 2 inches apart for the small early varieties and 4 inches apart for the late ones. Give them plenty of room. Keep them thoroughly hoed.

Imperator All American Selection 1933. Seven to 8 inches long, deep orange colored throughout, brittle, and sweet, has practically no core, and is an abundant cropper. Days to maturity, 72.

***Chantenay or Model** A Guerande of considerably longer size. It is delicate in flavor, juicy and sweet. Largely planted as a medium early variety. Days to maturity, 70.

Danver's Half Long Fine for table use and best of all for the stock breeder, since it is a wonderful producer. It is a slender half-long root, very well colored, and has a blunt end. Days to maturity, 75.

Improved Long Orange For stock feeding and table use. Fed to milk cows and gives to the butter a fine flavor and a beautiful golden color. Root is pale orange on the underground portion, and green above ground. It is a good keeper. Days to maturity, 80.

Oxheart or Guerande One of the best carrots for the table. It is remarkable for its great size and quickness of growth. The flesh is very tender and delicate, and a beautiful orange red, paler at the center. Days to maturity, 72.

***Red Core Chantenay** A fine early half-long, stump-rooted carrot. Color deep orange red, core of deeper color. Roots 5 to 6 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick at the crown. Days to maturity, 68.

Nantes Half Long, Stump Rooted One of the best table carrots, very tender and delicious. The flesh is orange red, fine grained and free from hard fibre or core. Roots grow from 6 to 7 inches long, holding their thickness throughout the entire length of the root and end abruptly into a thin, small tail. Days to maturity, 70.



Cauliflower, Early Snowball



Danver's Half Long

No home garden would be complete without a goodly supply of carrots planted for a succession, which can be achieved both by planting at different dates and by a choice of varieties.

Although light, sandy loam soils produce the smoothest and straightest carrots, all deep loam soils (except the heaviest clays) will produce satisfactory crops. Enormous yields are produced on muck soils. The home gardener is interested in growing the tender and, so far as possible, the coreless varieties.

Carrots are remarkably free from insects and plant diseases.

CARROTS FOR STOCK FEEDING

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; postpaid.

Large White or Belgian Grows one-third out of the ground. Roots pure white, green above the ground. Flesh rather coarse and used exclusively for stock feeding purposes.

Large Yellow Belgian Practically the same as above only the flesh is yellow. This is also a very good keeper.

CAULIFLOWER

Planting Instructions Clean and thorough cultivation is absolutely essential to success with this very exacting vegetable. On heavy clay soils frequent cultivation, that creates a dust mulch, will often make up for an insufficient water supply. Hoe right close to the plants, giving shallow cultivation as they expand. The "heads," to be kept white and tender, must be protected from the sun soon after they begin to form by tying the leaves together over them. The seed is sown in April for an early crop and in July for a fall crop.

***Early Snowball No. 16** Very early. Produces a very large compact head which is snowy white, which forms quickly and will not discolor easily. Finest on the market. Days to maturity, 55. Pkt., 25c; ½ oz., 80c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

***Mountain Snowball** This variety is considered one of the very best for outdoor culture. It will withstand weather conditions that are utterly ruinous to the Erfurt strains. Days to maturity, 58. Pkt., 25c; ½ oz., 80c; 1 oz., \$1.50.

CUCUMBERS

for SLICING and PICKLES . . .

All Packets on this page 10c; all other prices except those marked: oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; postpaid

For prices for larger quantities see page 24

Planting Instructions A light warm soil is preferable but they will grow in almost any soil if there is good drainage. When all danger of frost is past sow the seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hills 4 feet apart each way. Earlier crops may be had by starting the plants in a hotbed and transplanting about three or four of the young plants to a hill or by using Hotkaps. Keep the soil well fertilized and well cultivated between the plants until the vines cover it. Keeping them picked before they reach full size will cause the plants to bear longer.

Hybrid Cucumber Unequaled for size, shape and quality. One of its best characteristics is its high resistance to mosaic and downey mildew. Vines are very vigorous and bear for a long time. This results in large yields. One grower reports that he picked 728 good cucumbers from seven plants. Try it this season. Pkt., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.50; oz., \$4.50.

Davis Perfect Well bred selection of White Spine type, slim in shape, 9 inches long, dark green color changing to white. Very crisp. Days to maturity, 65.

Improved Long Green The most popular for general use. The flesh is thick, firm and crisp. The fruit is slender, about 10 to 12 inches long, and remains dark green in color until ripe. Days to maturity, 68. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

The Barteldes Cucumber Winner of "AWARD OF MERIT" in the All American Selections of Vegetables for 1934. Description: Often called Barteldes Long Green in the South. A fine white spine variety, smooth dark green wax-like outer skin, crisp white flesh. Size 10 to 12 inches long by 3 inches thick. Particularly valuable to the shipper and market gardener because it keeps its color and fresh appearance long after it is picked. Days to maturity, 65. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Cubit Same type as Colorado but with straight sides and round ends. Dark green color. Length 8 inches. Small seed space. Days to maturity, 70. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Early White Spine Very hardy, vigorous, and also very productive. When young they are green, short, stout; and as they grow they become paler and marked with four or five white longitudinal lines. Fruit about 8 inches long. Days to maturity, 62.



Early Fortune

Chicago or **WESTERFIELD PICKLING**, Well known and very popular. The fruits are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Set very early and if kept pulled will continue to produce fruit until frost. Excellent for pickling. Days to maturity, 56.

Palmetto A downy mildew resistant variety developed for the South. Cucumbers dark green, 8 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, small seed area and slightly pointed ends. 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Boston Pickling A smooth-fruited variety about 6 inches long, bright green, and is much used for pickling. Days to maturity, 58.

Early Fortune Largely grown by market gardeners. Vines make a strong growth, producing abundant crops of fruit, slightly pointed, with a very dark green skin, and retains its color much longer than most other sorts. Days to maturity, 63.

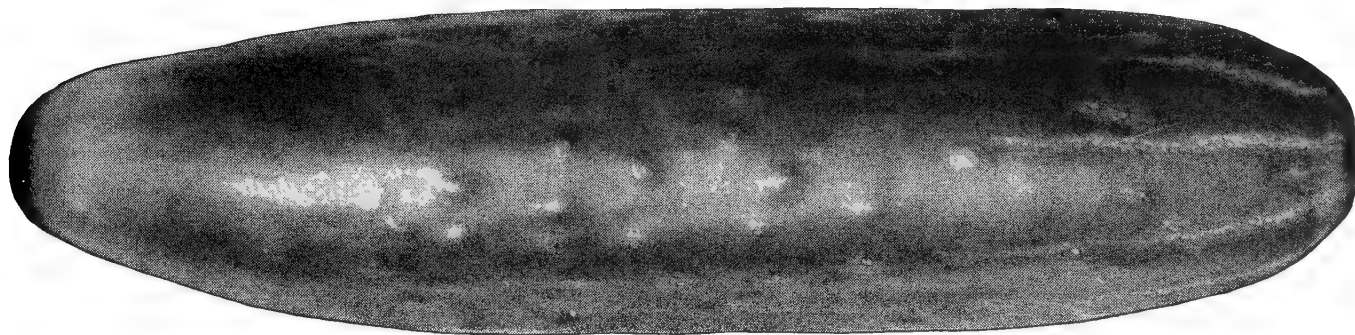
Prickly or **WEST INDIAN GHERKIN**. A creeping and very branching plant. Fruit is oval, green, with white longitudinal streaks, turning pale yellow when ripe. When ripe is about 2 inches long and over 1 inch in diameter. Days to maturity, 60. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Straight Eight A Gold Medal Winner of 1935. One of the best for slicing. About 8 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, straight and symmetrical. An excellent size for slicing and of a deep green when ready to use. Days to maturity, 66. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Colorado (A&C) Fruits 9 to 11 inches long, slight taper at both ends, dark green, and hold up well in shipping. Days to maturity, 66 to 68. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

National Pickling One of the best all around pickles. Pickles are dark green, cylindrical, and blocky at both ends. Days to maturity, 55.

Marketer A dark green cucumber about 8 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick and tapering slightly toward each end. Flesh is crisp and seed cavity small. Fine for home use, market and shipping. Days to maturity, 65. 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



The Barteldes Cucumber

CELERY

Planting Instructions For this climate sow celery in May or early June, in drills 4 to 6 inches apart and cover about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. When ready to transplant thin out to 2 or 3 inches apart in the row, and leave growing until July or August when they should be planted in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and set 6 inches in the row. In planting press the ground around the plants but do not let any earth get into the heart.



Celery, Golden Self-Blanching

Golden Self-Blanching A very fine variety of French origin. Half dwarf, compact with well developed leaves. It needs very little blanching to fit it for the table. Days to maturity, 125. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Giant Pascal A very vigorous and an extremely productive variety, with short, broad, thick, tender and fleshy green ribs, which blanch very readily when earthed up. It keeps very well under cover during winter. Days to maturity, 135. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

White Plume This variety is characterized by the silver-white color with which its leaves are partly tinged at first. It suffers easily from the cold and should be grown for autumn rather than for winter use. Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

CELERIC or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY

Planting Instructions Sow the latter part of April, covering seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. Thin out to about 1 inch apart in the row and transplant into rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and 6 inches apart in the row.

Uses—Served as a salad with French dressing, or served hot with cream sauce.

Roots are turnip-shaped, very smooth, tender and marrow-like. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

EGGPLANT Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

Planting Instructions Sow in hotbeds very early in the spring; thin them out, as soon as big enough to be handled, to 3 to 4 inches each way and transplanted to 2 to 3 feet apart in very rich, warm ground. Do not plant them outside until the nights are real warm, as the least frost will, if it does not kill them, check the growth.

Fort Myers Market Fruits deep purple and long and oval. Very smooth skin and quite resistant to disease and heat. Days to maturity, 80.

Black Beauty The fruits set freely and develop quickly, so entire crop can be harvested before frost. They are large, thick, lustrous purplish black. Days to maturity, 90.

New York Improved LARGE PURPLE SPINELESS. Stem stout, not very tall, usually branching and of gray-green, slightly or not at all tinged with purple. Fruit is very large, of a short pear shaped and slightly flattened at both ends. Days to maturity, 92.

ENDIVE Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Planting Instructions Same as Lettuce. Fine salad plant. Also used as "boiled Greens." Can be grown the year round. To blanch, tie the leaves together two or three weeks before gathering.

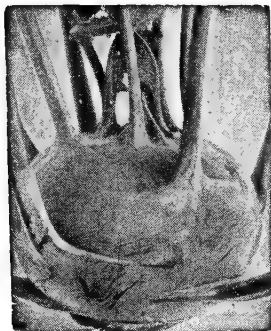
Broad Leaved Batavian Bright green leaves which are broad, twisted and waved. White midribs. Crisp and tender. Used in soups, stews and salads. Days to maturity, 90.

Green Curled Best for general use. Leaves finely cut, having a mossy appearance. Pungent flavor. Days to maturity, 94.

Florida Deep Heart An improved variety with larger leaf, broader, thicker and well blanching heads, earlier in maturity. Upright growth with dense mass of thick slightly crumpled leaves. Favored by market gardeners and shippers.



Black Beauty



Early White Vienna

GARLIC

The root, or bulb, is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring 6 to 8 inches apart, and in August the bulbs are ready to gather. **Lb., 70c.**

KOHL-RABI

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Planting Instructions Sow in the spring in rows 3 to 8 inches and afterwards thin out to 8 to 10 inches in a row. One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

When used for the table it should be cut when quite small as it is then very tender and delicate, having the combined flavors of the cabbage and turnip.

Early White Vienna The ball forms quickly in this variety and is ready to be eaten about two months from time of sowing. Days to maturity, 60.

LEEK

Planting Instructions For those who prefer milder onions, the leek deserves consideration. The home gardener will find its culture not at all difficult, since uniform stands from early seedlings result in luxuriant growth, especially in rich soils reinforced with fertilizer. It may be sown in drills or broadcast. When the plants are 6 inches high, transplant into rows about a foot apart, setting the plants 4 or 5 inches deep and about 6 inches apart in the rows.

CULTURE—The production of tender sheaves of leaves which constitute the edible stalk is accomplished

by either hilling or setting the seedlings in trenches. Leek may be stored for winter use in outdoor trenches or in sand in cool cellars.

Large London or Scotch Flag Long, broad stems, leaves are rather dark green color, rather early and a very productive variety. Aside from being valuable for soups and salads, when blanched, makes an excellent dish if sliced and cooked. Days to maturity, 90. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40.**

OKRA or GUMBO

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.

The young green pods are used in soups or stews, or in the South as a separate side dish. They impart a rich flavor to soups.

Planting Instructions Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills 3 feet apart, and when the plants are 3 inches high thin out from 10 to 12 inches. They should be well manured. They also can be started in a hotbed and transplanted afterwards.

Early Dwarf Prolific It is a small fruited sub-variety of the Long Green Okra, but is earlier and more productive. The pods are very short. Days to maturity, 60.

Tall Pods are usually 6 to 8 inches long, slender, pointed and about 1 inch in diameter. Days to maturity, 62.

White Velvet Distinctly unlike other varieties in that the pod is perfectly smooth and round. They are of attractive appearance and superior flavor and tenderness. Pods are of extra large size and produced in great abundance. Days to maturity, 65.

Clemson Spineless A very uniform, spineless strain of Perkins Long Podded type. Days to maturity, 50 to 55.

Louisiana Green Velvet A fine home garden variety. Plants 5 feet tall, sturdy and vigorous. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, slender, smooth, ribless and tender when young.



Southern Giant Mustard

MUSTARD

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions Mustard greens or mustard spinach is an acceptable substitute for spinach and can usually be depended upon for satisfactory growth, even in poor soil. The seed should be sown as early in the spring as possible, or if wanted for a fall crop, in late July or early August. In the South the crops are often started in the fall for early spring salad. Seed is sown in drills about 12 inches apart, and the plants thinned to 5 or 6 inches in the row. Mustard has an especial appeal for the home gardener who has a fondness for "greens."

Southern Giant Curled Leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard and the flavor is sweet. Days to maturity, 35.

Chinese Very hardy. A large plant, leaves are often 14 to 16 inches long, with the edges often turned underneath. The leaves are eaten like spinach. Days to maturity, 40.

Florida Broad Leaved Exceptionally large, thick, bright green, smooth leaves with toothed edges; a quick grower. Days to maturity, 40.

White English The leaves are light green, mild and tender when young. Days to maturity, 35.

MUSTARD SPINACH

Tendergreen A quick growing plant similar to foliage turnip but producing a crop of leaves in much shorter time. Earliest and quickest growing green. Very popular everywhere. Days to maturity, 28. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c.**



Tall Okra

LETTUCE

Prices of All Lettuce Except Those Priced: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c;

Planting Instructions

Sow in rows about 2 feet apart, seeds about two to the inch and covered from ¼ to ½ inch. In growing head lettuce it is important that the heads develop as much as possible during cool weather. One ounce will sow a row 150 feet long; 3 pounds to the acre.

LOOSE-LEAVED VARIETIES

Oak Leaf Distinct because the deeply lobed leaves resemble oak leaves. Plants are medium large with thick, succulent, tender leaves. A fine home garden variety. ½ oz., 15c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.

Grand Rapids (BLACK SEED). The best leaf lettuce to sow outside for the summer market, and recommended for family use. It does not form a head but produces beautiful, long, curly and wrinkled leaves. Days to maturity, 45.

Black Seeded Simpson Plant is compact and consists of a firm, well blanched, rounded to elongated and V-shaped cluster of leaves, closely drawn together. Days to maturity, 40.

Early Curled or White Seeded Simpson Plant spreading and forming a rounded to low V-shaped, well balanced, dense cluster of leaves. Days to maturity, 40.

HEAD LETTUCE

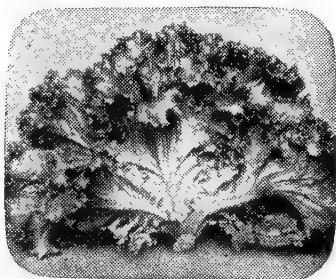
Iceberg (WHITE SEED). A curled heading medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, a sort having outer leaves of strong ribs enclosing an exceedingly crisp, white interior. Days to maturity, 60. 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Early Prize Head (WHITE SEED). Forms a large, tender, crisp, loose head, bright green crimped leaves tinged with red. Days to maturity, 45.

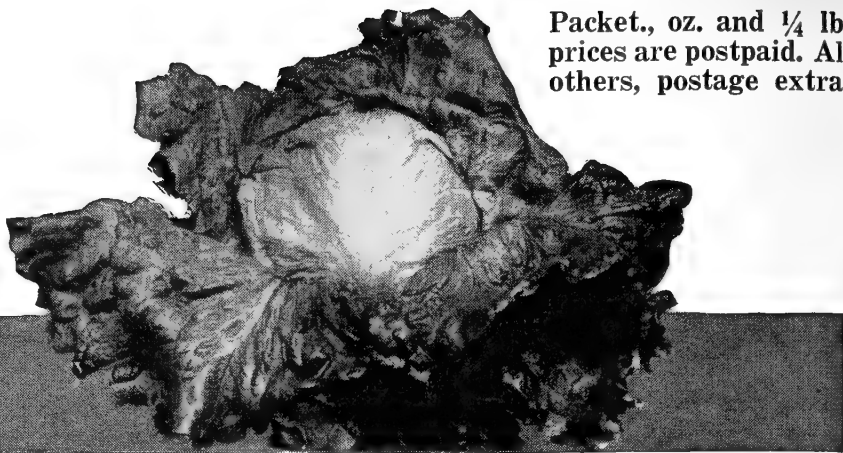
May King (WHITE SEED). The best Butterhead lettuce for forming as well as early spring planting in the open ground. It is extremely hardy, and therefore can be planted very early. Days to maturity, 60.

New York or Wonderful (WHITE SEED). A very crisp variety, strictly cabbage-heading, very large, late, extremely slow to seed. Leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. Days to maturity, 75. 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.

Progress An excellent new variety developed at Beltsville, Md. Early, dark green, thick-leaved, heavily savoyed, crisphead variety. Highly resistant to Tipburn. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.80.



Grand Rapids



New York or Wonderful

New York No. 12 An early improved strain of New York for spring and summer. It is a well bred selection of this famous lettuce, being lighter in color, more desirable for general planting. Days to maturity, 73. 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c.

Great Lakes Lettuce Imperial type that really stands up and produces heads in hot weather. Heads are large, deep green, with thick crisp leaves. Resistant to tip burn. Can remain in the field longer than other varieties before cutting. Days to maturity, 86. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.60.

Imperial 847 Heads are medium large and solid. Does fairly well in hot weather and is resistant to tip burn. Black seeded. Days to maturity, 85. 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Imperial 44 Heads medium large, slightly flattened and compact. Days to maturity, 82. 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Big Boston (WHITE SEED). A splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy, and is a good late summer or autumn variety. Days to maturity, 70.

Hanson (WHITE SEED). Plant spreading, but not loose in habit and forming a globular, extremely hard, well defined, well branched head, with leaves blistered, crumpled and twisted. Days to maturity, 65.

Paris White Cos The Cos or Celery Lettuce is a very distinct type, having a tall, elongated head. Large size plant with medium green leaves, well blanched and compact. Excellent for either home or market. Days to maturity, 65.

PARSLEY

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions Seeds germinate very slowly, three or four weeks elapse sometimes before it makes its appearance. It should be sown early in the spring, previously soaking the seed for a few hours in tepid water. Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep.

Moss or Triple Curled In this variety divisions of leaves are deeply cut, and each small segment is turned back on upper side, giving the whole leaf a crisped or curled appearance. Extra fine for garnishing and culinary purposes. Days to maturity, 70.

Turnip Rooted In this kind of Parsley it is not the leaves, but the thick fleshy roots, which form the edible part of the plant. They are of a dingy white color, and resemble parsnips. Used mostly for flavoring soups. Days to maturity, 90.

PARSNIPS

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions Parsnips are grown in the same manner as Carrots, only they may be sown earlier.

Hollow Crowned or Sugar The roots, which are creamy white, grow 10 to 12 inches long and are smooth, tender, sweet and of excellent flavor. This variety is very easily raised and is very productive. Days to maturity, 95.

WATERMELONS

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50; except as noted.

Planting Instructions The same as for Muskmelons, except that they should be planted from 8 to 10 feet apart each way. The seedlings must be protected from the cucumber beetle until the foliage becomes toughened.

Irish Gray Free from hard centers and strings, very firm, and does not break when sliced. Matures in about 90 days. Greenish gray color; does not sunburn. Seed white. Days to maturity, 90.

Tom Watson Immensely popular because there is delicious sweetness. The flesh is rich red, crisp and tenderly melting. Reaches the size of 24 to 28 inches in length, and 12 to 14 inches in diameter. It has a mottled, dark green rind, thin, but tough enough to stand shipping. Seed white, spotted with brown. Days to maturity, 90.

Halbert Honey The melons are oblong in form, skin is smooth, of dark green color, thin, and rather brittle; on this account the melons do not stand shipping well. But for home use they are excellent. Seed creamy white, black tipped. Days to maturity, 85.

Kleckley Sweet Well named, for the flesh of this melon is sweet as honey. The rind is dark green, and only about one-half inch thick. Seeds are white, lying close to the rind, leaving a large solid heart. Days to maturity, 86.

Kleckley No. 6 A wilt resistant variety of high quality developed by Dr. I. J. Wilson at the Iowa Experiment Station. Same type as Kleckley Sweet with same high sugar content. Days to maturity, 88. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$1.50.

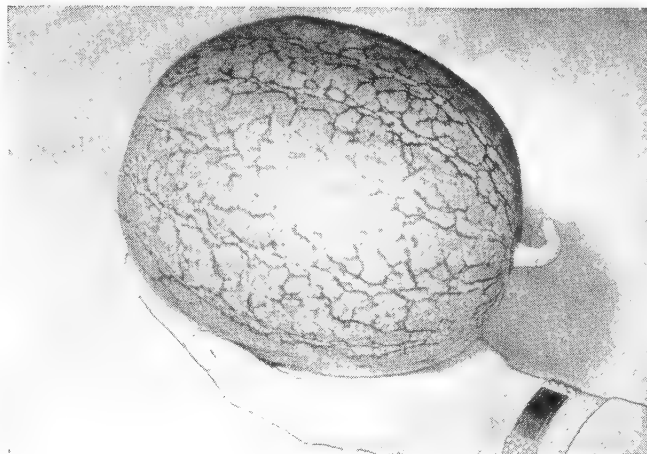
Red Russian or Early Kansas Fruits large, oval, striped, with bright red flesh. Very sweet and of fine flavor. Rather hard shell makes it a good shipper. Seed reddish brown. Days to maturity, 82.

Stone Mountain A very fine melon, especially popular in the southern states, where the fruits frequently weigh 50 to 80 pounds. The flesh is solid, bright scarlet in color, has few seeds, and is very sweet. Seed white. Days to maturity, 88.

Stone Mountain No. 5. A wilt resistant strain. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c.

"King and Queen" Winter Watermelon Spherical in shape, ivory shell, pink center. Average weight 25 pounds. The most luscious, handsome, and valuable winter watermelon in the world. Seeds black. Days to maturity, 85.

Prices of Packets, ounces and ¼ lb. are postpaid. All others, postage extra.



New Hampshire Midget

New Hampshire Midget 1951 All American Gold Medal Winner. A very small, extremely early maturing oval melon. Under favorable conditions it ripens in 65 days, and therefore very desirable for short growing seasons. Light or grey-green in color with narrow, irregular markings, average weight two and a half pounds, diameter six inches, with red flesh and very thin rind. Flesh solid and sweet. Seed Black. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Pie Melon Kansas Stock Pie Melon or Colorado Preserving Melon. A boon to the dry land farmer. The melons grow to a large size, some of them weighing as high as 60 to 70 pounds. The flesh is firm and solid with few seeds. Will keep all winter and can be fed to stock the same as turnips and beets.

Florida Giant or Black Diamond A melon which is becoming very popular throughout the Central West and southern districts. Makes a vigorous vine growth, does not sunburn as easily as many varieties; develops unusually attractive enormous fruits. Fruit large oval shape, very dark green color with blush bloom; flesh bright red and of very sweet delicate flavor. Seeds dark brownish black. Days to maturity, 95. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.60.

Dixie Queen A new melon, a favorite for home or market garden or shipping. Flesh is bright red, rind thin, but tough; heavy yilder. Outer skin is light green splotched and striped with dark green. White seed. Days to maturity, 85. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

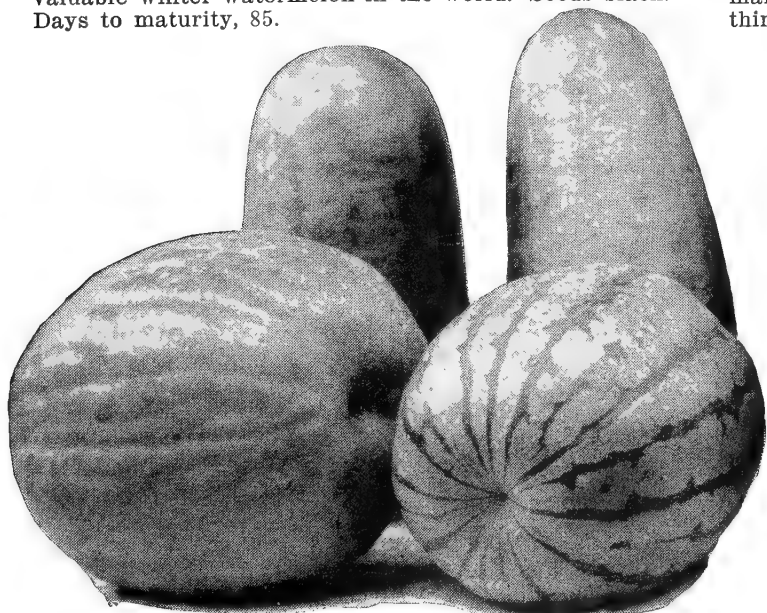
Dixie Queen Wilt Resistant. Oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

Klondike A wonderful variety for local markets. Fruit is oblong, 16x10 inches, and weigh about 25 pounds. Flesh is deep red and the rind is dark. Sweet and firm. Days to maturity, 85.

STRIPED KLONDIKE. Similar to Klondike except rind has irregular dark green stripes on light green background.

Northern Sweet Sometimes referred to as Ice Box Melon. Melons small, nearly round, medium green with dark green stripes; rind very thin. Flesh deep red, crisp, sweet and of good flavor. Seeds light brown with darker edge. Oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.50.

Sweetheart Vine vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rounded or slightly oblong; skin pale green, with bands of deeper color, flesh red, melting and very sweet. Seed black. Days to maturity, 89.



Upper left—"Tom Watson" Upper right—"Kleckley's Sweet"
Lower left—"Stone Mountain" Lower right—"New Striped Klondike"

MUSKMELONS

Easy to Grow Your Own - and Good to Eat
 Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions Muskmelons will grow on nearly any garden soil, but they will do best and mature earlier on a rich, sandy loam. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. Plant eight to ten seeds in hills about 6 feet apart each way, and cover to a depth of ¾ inch. After all danger of bugs is over, thin out to three or four strongest plants per hill, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground.

GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

Rocky Ford It is of small size, oval shape, average weight is less than 2¾ pounds; skin is thin, netted, first green then a peculiar gray when ripe; flesh is pale green and very sweet. Days to maturity, 95.

Honey Dew Melon The Honey Dew melon was produced by crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon, and the Improved Hybrid Casaba; retaining the sweetness of the Rocky Ford, the delicious flavor of the Casaba. The average size is 6 to 8 inches in diameter, 7 to 8 inches in length, and weigh 5 to 6 pounds. The flesh is emerald green, very thick, fine-grained, and can be eaten to the rind. Days to maturity, 110.

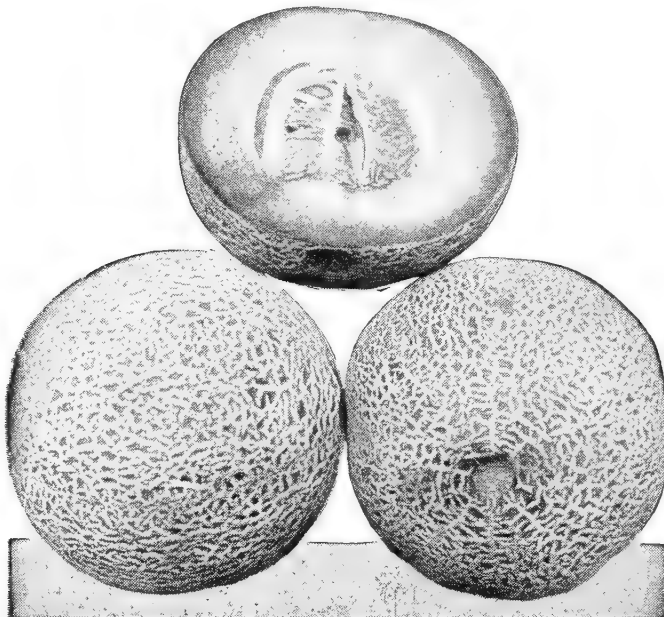
Extra Early Hackensack An improved and earlier variety of Hackensack. Medium size, weigh from 3 to 6 pounds, and heavily ribbed. Fine for light, warm, sandy soils. Days to maturity, 88.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Improved Perfecto Melons are almost spherical and from 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Mature early, in from 80 to 85 days. Cream colored when ripe and solidly netted. Very thick meat of fine quality and flavor. Days to maturity, 90.

Hale's Best No. 36 Very early. Fruit oval but quite irregular in size and shape. Flesh is salmon colored; skin is very heavily netted. Days to maturity, 85.

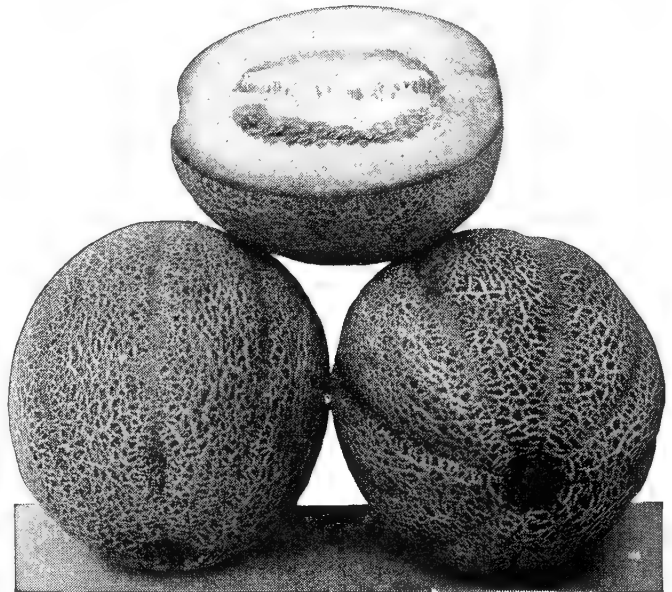
Hearts of Gold or **IMPROVED HOODOO**. Melons are of medium size, round and distinctly ribbed. Flesh is very firm, of a deep orange color, fine grained, of remarkable sweetness and juicy flavor. Days to maturity, 90.



Improved Perfecto



Greeley Wonder



Hale's Best

Burrell's Gem It has a salmon flesh of unusual thickness, about 1½ to 2 inches, the rind is very thin, slightly ribbed, and heavily netted. In size, it averages 6 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter. Days to maturity, 95.

Banana Muskmelon A long yellow fleshed melon. Meat of rich salmon color and highly flavored. When mature reaches a length of 20 to 28 inches, and is almost solid. Don't pick the melons until they are thoroughly ripe as they are then at their best. Days to maturity, 105.

Queen of Colorado Melons are of good size, often weighing four pounds or more. Outer surface slightly ribbed covered with a gray netting. Flesh is very thick, sweet and of a deep orange color. Days to maturity, 88.

Greeley Wonder It produces large melons which resemble the old time muskmelon in shape, having deep ribs, well netted skin and flesh of richest golden yellow. Its taste is much like the Rocky Ford melon. Days to maturity, 90.

Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25 Pink Meated or Salmon Tinted Rocky Ford type but considerably larger than the standard Rocky Ford. It is very rust resistant, very hardy and an excellent shipper. Days to maturity, 95.

Imperial 45 or Hale's Best 45 Mildew resistant, oval shaped, medium size, with heavy net. Flesh deep salmon, thick and with small seed cavity. Days to maturity, 86.

See page 24 for quantity prices of Garden Seeds.

ONIONS

Easy to Grow . .

Good to Eat . .

Fine Keepers

Planting Instructions Onions can be grown from seed, plants or sets. Sowing seed gives a wider choice of varieties, is more economical and some believe that onions grown from seed are sweeter. Onions do best in sandy loam which has been fertilized. Sow seed early in the spring in drills.

If rows are 12 to 14 inches apart for hand cultivation, it takes $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to the acre, if 24 to 36 inches apart for horse or tractor cultivation, only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds are required per acre.

Frequent cultivation and hand weeding are both necessary because Onions must be kept clean.

For the small garden we recommend Onion Sets or Onion Plants. Mature onions from Onion Sets are the better keepers. Plant either sets or plants in rows about 14 inches apart and about 2 inches apart in the row. Pull alternate plants for green onions, leaving the others to grow to mature onions.

Sweet Spanish (UTAH STRAIN). One of the largest and one of the best all around onions grown. Of attractive, light yellow color and a dandy shipper; flesh clear white, tender and sweet and mild flavor. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40; postpaid.

White Sweet Spanish The pure white flesh of this onion is fine grained and exceptionally sweet. It is a splendid sort to use in salads or other ways without cooking. Days to maturity, 108. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

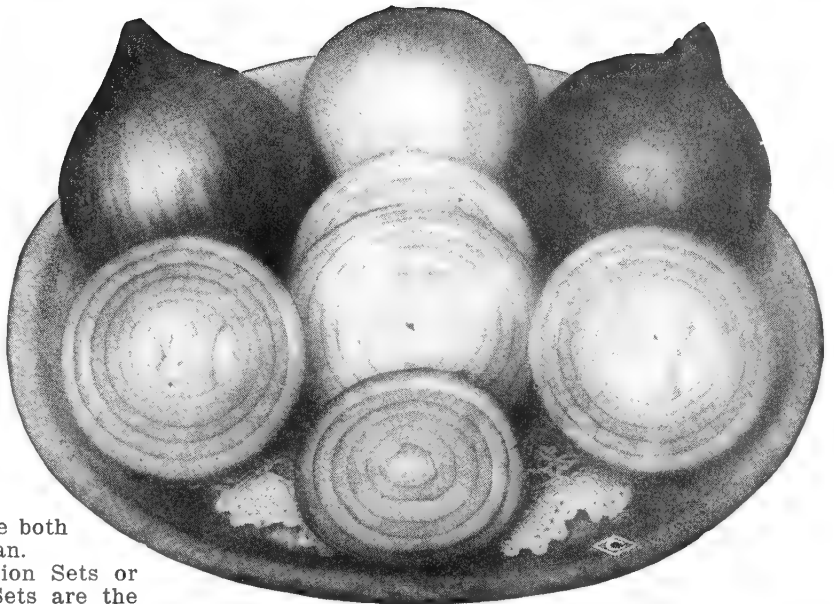
Jumbo White Sweet Spanish A very large white onion with a clear skin and small neck. Bulbs run uniform and yields are large. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

White Lisbon A very popular white bunching variety which is grown exclusively for table or green onions. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Yellow Globe Danvers Globular shape, flesh white, mildly flavored; skin brownish yellow. A good paying onion for general crop. Good size, a good keeper, and very productive. Days to maturity, 112. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Mountain Danvers Considered by many onion growers as the best type of semi-globe shaped onion in existence. Small neck, bright, even color, and ripens very early; good keeper. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Southport Red Globe A fine medium early or main crop variety; skin is deep red and the bulbs are globe shaped, smooth surface, small neck and reach full size within 110 days. Strong flavor, very firm and superior quality, Days to maturity, 120. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



Large Red Wethersfield

Large Red Wethersfield The old standard sort. It grows to full size in about 95 days from seed, and is a good drought resister. The skin is thick and of a deep red color. Days to maturity, 110. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; postpaid.

White Silverskin or Portugal Bulb silvery white, flattened, and about 2 to 3 inches in diameter. An excellent medium early sort. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Southport White Globe Bulb is silvery white, with a diameter of from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, firm, and keeps remarkably well. Days to maturity, 112. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Barteldes Early Grano This is an excellent, new onion which is becoming very popular wherever used, due to the fact that it is a heavy yielder, a good keeper and shipper, and in some sections of the Southwest matures as much as 30 days earlier than the Sweet Spanish. Globe type, top-shaped, of light straw color, and very sweet and mild in flavor. Days to maturity, 85. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

Early Yellow Globe A fine, early, globe shaped onion. Earlier than Southport Yellow Globe and still a good keeper. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Ebenezer An excellent keeping, flat, mild onion. Used extensively for growing yellow onion sets. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

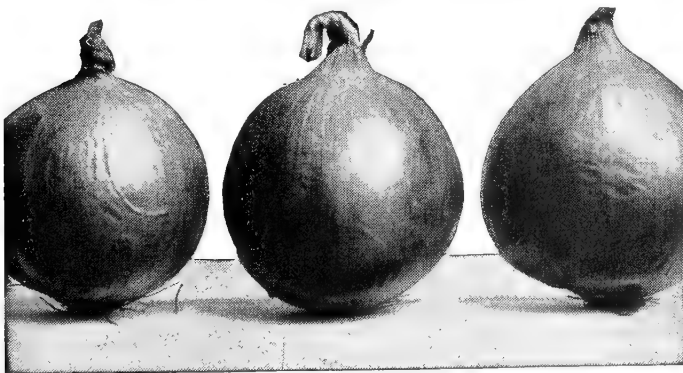
White Ebenezer A new variety that is very similar to the yellow and promises to be very popular. Days to maturity, 100. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

White Bermuda They are called white, but really are of a pale yellow color, very large size and of extremely mild, pleasant flavor. Days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Crystal White Wax This is a large, flat, pure white onion, which is shipped in such large quantities from Texas each season. It matures early, is very productive, and is mild and sweet. Days to maturity, 90. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40.

ONION SETS - Extra Fine

RED, YELLOW or WHITE BOTTOM SETS . . . Plant for spring green onions or for mature winter onions.



Southport Red Globe

PEAS

Pkt., 10c; 1/2 lb., 25c; lb., 40c; pkt. postpaid.

Planting Instructions Freshly gathered, home-grown Peas are a real treat. The Pea is a cool weather plant, so make your first planting of Alaskas as soon as the ground can be worked. Follow this in about two weeks with later maturing varieties so you will have fresh garden peas over longer period.

Plant in single or double rows from 1 1/2 to 3 feet apart, dropping a seed every inch and covering from 2 to 3 inches.

In order to encourage continuous bearing, pick the pods just as soon as they become fit to eat.

Aphids, small sucking insects, are the most common insect pests on Peas. Spray or dust with a contact insecticide containing Rotenone or Black Leaf 40.

EARLY SMOOTH VARIETIES

Alaska Wilt Resistant. A remarkably early variety, and a good yielder. Pods round, straight and square ended, containing six light green peas. We advise market gardeners to give this variety a trial. Length of pod, 2 1/2 inches; length of vine, 2 1/2 feet; days to maturity, 52.

EARLY WRINKLED VARIETIES

***Laxtonian** Laxtonian Peas grow 18 inches high, but the vines are exceedingly vigorous and produce pods averaging 4 1/2 inches long, straight and pointed, containing seven or eight large peas. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 18 inches; days to maturity, 58.

Premium Gem A popular dwarf variety for family use on account of its exquisite buttery flavor; pods well filled to ends; early in maturing. Length of pod, 2 3/4 inches; length of vine, 28 inches; days to maturity, 63.

Nott's Excelsior This variety is very popular in the West and Central West. It stands drought better than most other varieties. The vines are high, which permits close planting in rows, and they are self-supporting. Length of pod, 3 inches; length of vine, 26 inches; days to maturity, 60.

American Wonder Quite distinct from all other peas in habit of growth and appearance; pods are straight, well filled to the ends. Length of pod, 2 1/2 inches; length of vine, 16 inches; days to maturity, 57.

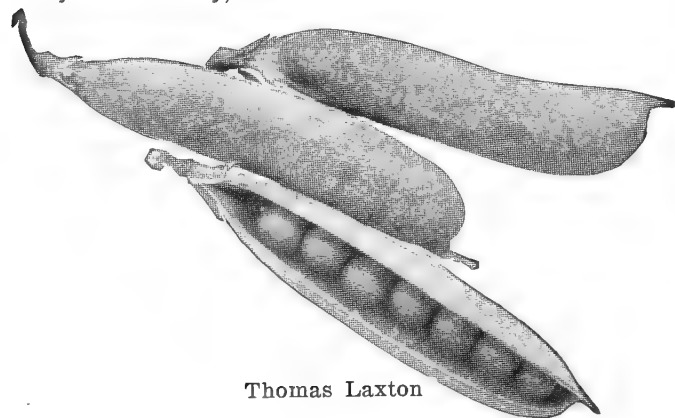
***Thomas Laxton** Very popular, early, large-podded, hardy variety, producing an abundance of large, well filled pods. Length of pod, 3 1/2 inches; length of vine, 30 inches; days to maturity, 60.

Little Marvel An early dwarf variety of excellent quality; extensively used for shipping and local marketing. Length of pod, 3 inches; length of vine, 18 inches; days to maturity, 60.

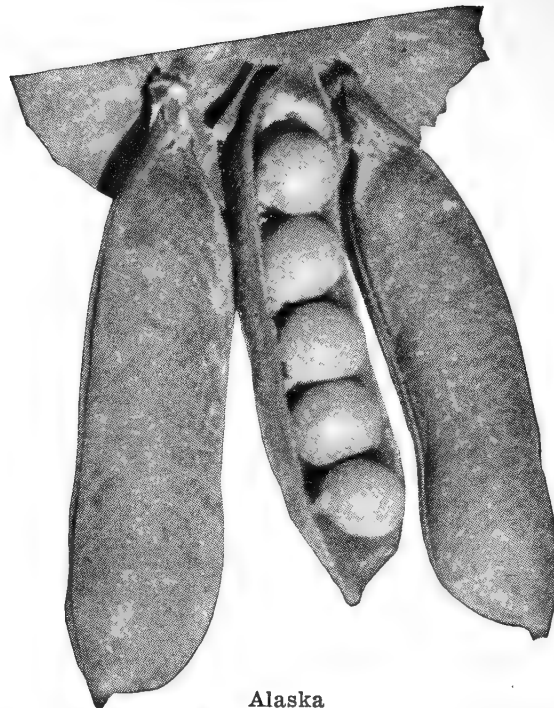
Giant Stride Wilt Resistant. Vines 16 to 18 inches tall, dark green with rather large pods well filled with peas of excellent flavor. Matures in 74 days.

MAIN CROP VARIETIES

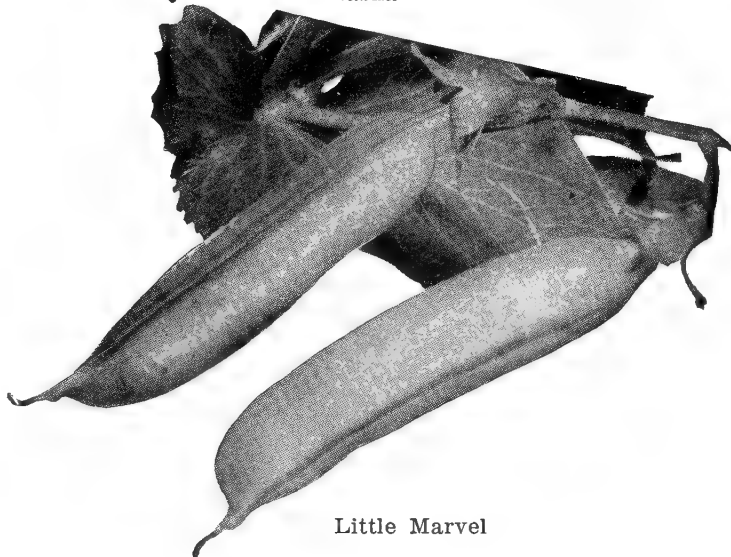
***Tall Telephone or Alderman** Very robust and vigorous growing plant, producing pods of very large size. Length of pod, 5 inches; length of vine, 48 inches; days to maturity, 70.



Thomas Laxton



Alaska



Little Marvel

Dwarf Telephone This variety was obtained by crossing the Stratagem and the Telephone. The season is medium, ripens about a week earlier than the Stratagem. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 2 feet; days to maturity, 74.

Everbearing Unexcelled for profusion and continuance of bearing. Plant has a remarkable branching habit; will do well without sticks or brush. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 2 1/2 feet; days to maturity, 73.

Laxton's Progress A good variety for home gardens and shipping. May be planted almost as early as smooth pea varieties. Length of pod, 4 inches; length of vine, 20 inches; days to maturity, 60.

Dwarf Gray Sugar A dwarf plant, producing an abundance of edible pods which are very sweet and tender. They are prepared for the table just as you would snap beans and are served with white sauce. Length of pod, 2 to 3 inches; length of vine, 2 1/2 feet; days to maturity, 66.

Black Eye Resistant No. 5 or Ramshorn Pods not edible. Strong plants with large pods, easily shelled. Green peas large and reach full maturity about 15 days later. Used mainly as dried peas which are good keepers. Length of pod 7 inches, length of vine 40 inches; days to maturity, 47. 1/2 lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

* Recommended for "Quick Freezing."

PEPPERS

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; postpaid. Except those specially priced.

Planting Instructions They thrive best in a warm, deep, fairly moist, fertile, sandy loam, although they are often grown commercially on moderately heavy soils. They should be started in hotbeds, in February or March, and not planted outside until the soil is warm and there is no danger of frost. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 18 inches in the row.

SWEET VARIETIES

King of the North Large, early and sweet. Dark green turning to rich red when ripe. A splendid short season variety. Days to maturity, 65. ½ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 70c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

Ruby Giant A cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both. The peppers are of very large size and so sweet and mild that they can be eaten raw. The flesh is very thick and when ripe is of a deep red color; matures early. Days to maturity, 75c.

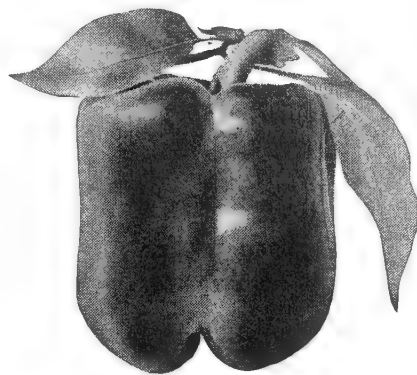
California Wonder This new introduction of sweet pepper has strong, thick walls which are crisp and juicy. Similar to Chinese Giant, but considered superior because of the thick walls, and is larger. Fruits are about 4¼ inches long and 3½ inches in diameter. Days to maturity, 76.

Early Calwonder Similar to California Wonder but earlier and smaller.

Ruby King A remarkably mild and pleasant pepper of bright red color, growing 4 to 5 inches long by about 3 inches through. The fruit is tapering or cone-shaped. Days to maturity, 70.

Large Bell or Bull Nose A thick-set plant of light green color, branches short and stiff; fruit has four deep furrows and four corresponding ridges along the sides. Flesh is very thick with few seeds. Usually mildly flavored. Days to maturity, 60.

Chinese Giant A late leafy variety, with square fruit of splendid shape for stuffing, of glossy-red color when ripe, very large, and of mild flavor. Days to maturity, 80. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$1.80.



California Wonder

Pepper Pimento Very mild with thick heavy flesh and has a delicate flavor. The shape is very good, being of medium length and smooth. Delicious when used in salads or creamed like onions. Days to maturity, 75.

"HOT" VARIETIES

Hungarian Yellow Wax Waxy, canary yellow changing to bright red. 6 to 8 inches long and 2 inches thick. Quite hot. ½ oz., 45c; 1 oz., 80c; ¼ lb., \$3.00.

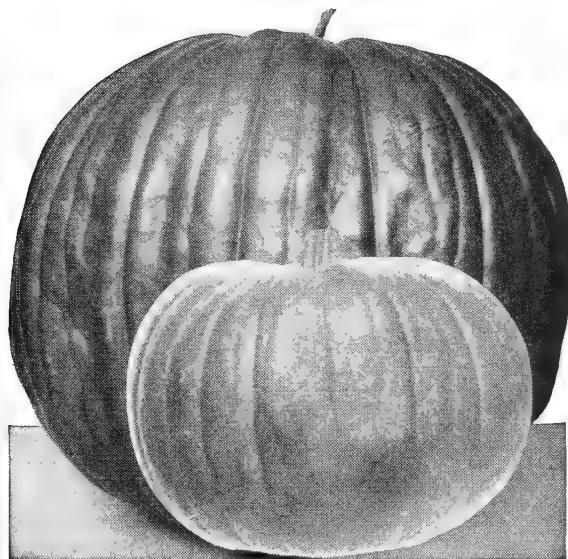
Long Red Cayenne Fruit is a brilliant coral red, conical, and from 2 to 3 inches long and about 1 inch thick. Very hot to the taste. Days to maturity, 70.

Small Red Chili Appearance very distinct from other kinds. Long tapering seed vessels, of very bright scarlet color when ripe, and always very hot. Days to maturity, 82.

Large Red Chili Larger than the small red Chili. Fruit is very bright red, very hot. Used for making chili. Days to maturity, 84.

PUMPKINS

Packet, 10c.



Small Sugar Pumpkin and Connecticut Field

Planting Instructions They require the same general culture as melons and squashes. The common practice is to plant the seeds in the cornfield, either in hills or between the rows, after the last cultivation.

Small Sugar Most desirable variety for making pies. Smaller than the field pumpkin, round, flattened, fine grained, sweet and very prolific. Days to maturity, 112. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Connecticut Field The well known old Connecticut variety. Skin is of orange color, with deep orange flesh. Generally grown for feeding dairy stock. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Cheese A heavy yielder, and very good for a main crop variety. Flesh is pale yellow, tender, and of excellent quality. It is fine for pies. Days to maturity, 108. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c.

Kentucky Field A large variety, hardy, late and very prolific. Fruit is rounded, flattened, with sweet yellow flesh. Excellent for canning. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 50c.

King of Mammoth or Genuine Mammoth The flesh and skin are of bright, golden yellow. Notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the very best pie pumpkins ever grown, and a splendid keeper. Days to maturity, 120. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 55c.

Cushaw or Crookneck Sometimes called White Crookneck Squash. Has a hard white or green striped shell, and sweet, solid, yellow flesh. It is a good pie pumpkin. Days to maturity, 115. 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c.

RADISHES

Pkt., 10; oz., 15c;
¼ lb., 35c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions Radishes are one of the first vegetables planted in the spring and the quickest to mature. They need fertile soil, plenty of moisture and cultivation to be in best condition for eating. The seed is sown in shallow drills and successive sowings should be made at ten-day intervals. Radish seeds are often sown thinly in rows of slow germinating seed, like beets, parsnips and carrots, to mark the rows so cultivation can start before the main crops are up.

EARLY VARIETIES

Sparkler THE BEST OF THE ROUND WHITE TIPPED VARIETIES. A very early and excellent variety both for forcing and sowing in the open ground. It is ready in about 20 days. The color is a vivid scarlet with white tip. Days to maturity, 20.

Crimson Giant Globe When mature they measure 6 to 8 inches in circumference, weight one ounce; their pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp, and of mild flavor. Days to maturity, 30.

Early Scarlet Turnip Root very round, of very bright color; flesh white, firm, crisp, and very pleasant to the taste. Days to maturity, 26.

Early Turnip Red White Tipped The root of this radish swells quickly, but it also quickly becomes hollow at the center and should be pulled as soon as fully grown. Days to maturity, 25.

French Breakfast A market garden radish. Skin is bright pink on the upper part, and white on the lower part. It is very productive, early, exceedingly crisp and tender. Days to maturity, 25.

Barteldes Glass Our own introduction. We called it "Glass Radish" because the flesh is almost transparent. Flesh is always crisp and brittle, of mild flavor, and does not become hollow in the center. Days to maturity, 23.

LONG VARIETIES

White Icicle An entirely distinct, long, white variety. Ready for use fully as early as Long Scarlet Top, with less foliage, rendering it most desirable for forcing. Superior to any of the red varieties. Days to maturity, 27.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top Root extremely long and slender, 5 to 6 inches in length, and only about a half inch in diameter. A standard variety for both home and market garden use. Days to maturity, 24.

SUMMER VARIETIES

White Strasbourg A productive variety which withstands summer heat well. Root is long, about 4 to 5 inches, pointed; skin is white, rather tender. Days to maturity, 39.

WINTER VARIETIES

This name is applied to those kinds which have such firm-fleshed roots that they will keep through a great part of the winter without becoming hollow. They should be sown in July or August.

Long Black Spanish Has a very regular cylindrical root, which reaches a length of from 7 to 10 inches. Skin is very black, and somewhat wrinkled; flesh is white, firm and compact. Days to maturity, 62.

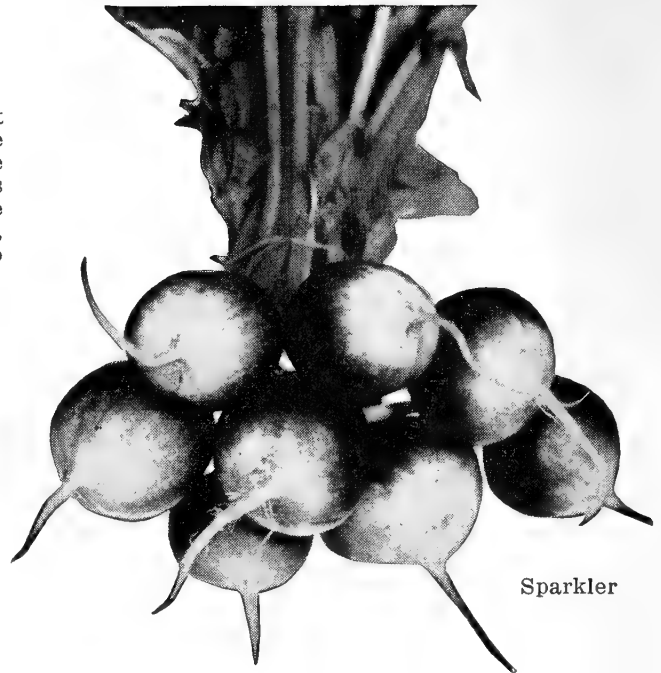
Round Black Spanish Root is round, sort of top-shaped, skin is black; flesh white, very firm. Roots keep well and are stronger in flavor than any other round radish. Days to maturity, 60.



Icicle Radish

White Chinese or Celestial A beautiful, large, white radish grown very extensively by the market gardeners for fall and winter trade. Root is white, cylindrical, very firm and mildly flavored. Days to maturity, 60.

Rose China Winter Root is large, red, with white tip. A very good keeper, and more mildly flavored than the Spanish types. Days to maturity, 53.



Sparkler

Early Scarlet Globe, Short

Top One of the most popular among gardeners and shippers because of its uniformity, attractiveness and a minimum of top growth. Of globe shape, very uniform and smooth with bright scarlet color. Days to maturity, 23.

Cherry Belle One of the newer varieties. Very early with short top and well adapted for greenhouse or hotbed forcing. Cherry red in color, small, round with very fine root. Days to maturity, 22.

Cavalier Oblong, globe shape of bright scarlet color with firm white flesh. Short tops. Excellent for forcing and a long keeper. Days to maturity, 25.

RHUBARB

Packet, 10c; 1 oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions Succeeds best in deep, somewhat retentive soil. The richer its condition and the deeper it is stirred, the better. Sow in drills an inch deep, and thin out the plants to 12 inches apart. The following spring, transplant from 4 to 5 feet apart each way.

Victoria A little later than Linnaeus. Stalks red, very thick, leaves broader than long, heart-shaped or rounded.

Rhubarb Roots

Ask for prices.

SPINACH

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; postpaid.

Planting Instructions The first sowing of Spinach should be made one or two weeks before the last expected spring frost. Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and then thin to 2 or 3 inches in the row. Successive plantings should be made until the approach of hot weather. Fall plantings, very popular, can be made up to within six weeks of first expected frost.

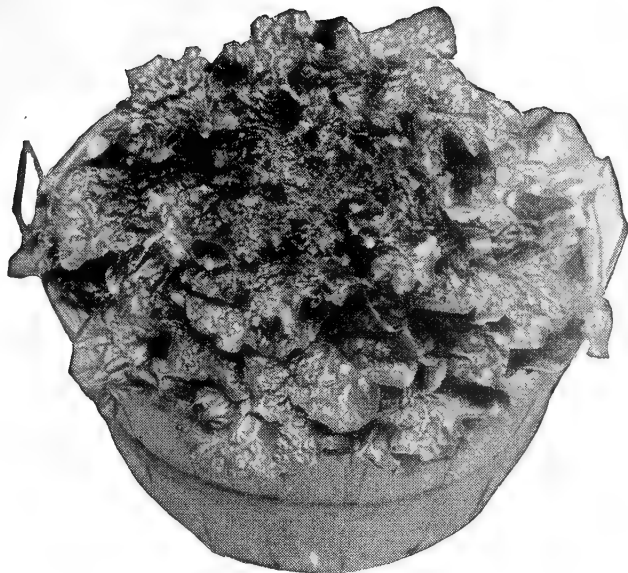
Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale A rather curious kind with fairly large, much crumpled, glossy dark green leaves. Produces nearly twice the bulk of crop that the ordinary sorts do. Days to maturity, 39.

Bloomsdale Long Standing Similar to the older type, but leaves are thicker, more rounded, and glossy. The new selection will remain a long time in condition for use without bolting, even in hot dry weather. Ready for cutting in about 40 days. Very good for successive sowings. Days to maturity, 42.

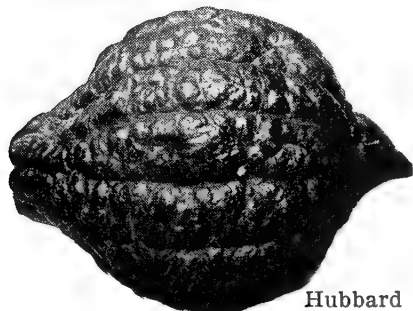
Monstrous Viroflay A valuable variety with very large thick leaves, making it especially desirable where bulk is wanted. Days to maturity, 44.

Giant Nobel or Gaudry A heavy yielder, a fast grower, and produces the largest spinach. The leaves are very large, thick, broad, slightly crumpled. Arrow shaped with a rounded top, are medium green in color, very crisp and tender. Remains in good condition for a long time and is highly recommended for both the home garden and the market. Days to maturity, 42.

New Zealand Not a true Spinach, but a variety that thrives in hot weather. A large, freely branched, spreading plant that produces a succession of small, very thick and fleshy, pointed leaves on round fleshy stems. The leaves and tips of branches are picked for cooking like Spinach. Days to maturity, 70. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c.



Bloomsdale Long Standing



Hubbard Squash

SQUASH

Planting Instructions The vining or winter squashes require a lot of room but the bush or summer squashes can be grown in any moderate garden. The summer or bush squashes should be planted in hills from 4 to 5 feet apart and the winter or vining kinds in hills from 6 to 10 feet apart, ten to twelve seeds in each hill, but thin them down to three plants in the hill.

BUSH or SUMMER SQUASHES

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; postpaid.

Summer Crookneck A small crooknecked summer squash; fruit of a very bright, orange color, elongated, covered with numerous roundish excrescences. It is very early, productive, and of excellent flavor. Days to maturity, 50.

Early White Bush Also known as the Patty-Pan squash. Very productive, very early. Days to maturity, 55.

WINTER SQUASHES

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; postpaid

Delicious This fine new winter Squash is of the finest quality possible. In size it closely resembles the original Hubbard. For table use it cannot be excelled. Days to maturity, 105.

Hubbard One of the best of the winter Squashes for table use, and is rivaled only by the Delicious. Flesh is rich, yellow, very thick, fine grained, dry, and of excellent flavor. Days to maturity, 100.

Wanted Hubbard Of extra fine quality. Very hard, dark green shell, heavily warted; flesh is dry and sweet. Days to maturity, 100.

Golden Hubbard A very distinct sort of the shape and general character of the Hubbard, but a little smaller, earlier to mature, and of a rich orange red instead of the dark olive green. Days to maturity, 90.

Table Queen Also called Acorn and Des Moines. A small Squash 4 to 6 inches long by 3 inches in diameter. Shaped somewhat like an acorn with sides scalloped. Color of rind deep green, turning to orange when ripening. Matures early and is very prolific. Days to maturity, 58.

Black Zucchini Straight, cylindrical fruits, 3 to 4 lbs., 3 to 5 inches in diameter and 10 to 14 inches long. Very dark green color. Delicious when French fried. Days to maturity, 60.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c;
¼ lb., \$1.10; postpaid

Planting Instructions Sow the seed in the spring in drills 1 foot apart and 1 inch deep, thinning out plants to 4 inches.

This vegetable, when cooked, resembles the oyster in flavor, is comparatively easy to grow, habits similar to those of the parsnips. Can be left in the ground during the winter; in fact, frost improves the quality.

Mammoth Sandwich Island This is the largest variety; very uniform in size; most popular sort for this section. Less liable to branch than most varieties.



Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island

TOMATOES

PACKETS
10c

Planting Instructions For a small garden, sow a few seeds in a shallow box or flower pot the beginning of March, and place in a sunny window. About May 15, set plants in the garden, 3 feet apart each way, watering freely at time of transplanting. If a large area is to be planted, sow seed in the hotbed in rows 5 inches apart and ½ inch deep. They should have frequent shallow tivation. Water with "Take Hold Plus" when transplanting.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper (WILT RESISTANT). The type known as self-topping. Fruits are large, smooth, globe shaped, very solid with small seed pockets and no core. Mid-season late and a very heavy cropper. Days to maturity, 78. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.35.

Rutger's Medium to large fruits, shaped similar to Marglobe, but more flattened at the stem end. Color is fine red, seed cavity small. Days to maturity, 72. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.30.

June Pink As early as "Sparks' Earliana," of high productiveness, and the vines are absolutely blight proof. The splendid round, solid, meaty tomatoes are the attraction of the markets. Days to maturity, 75. ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

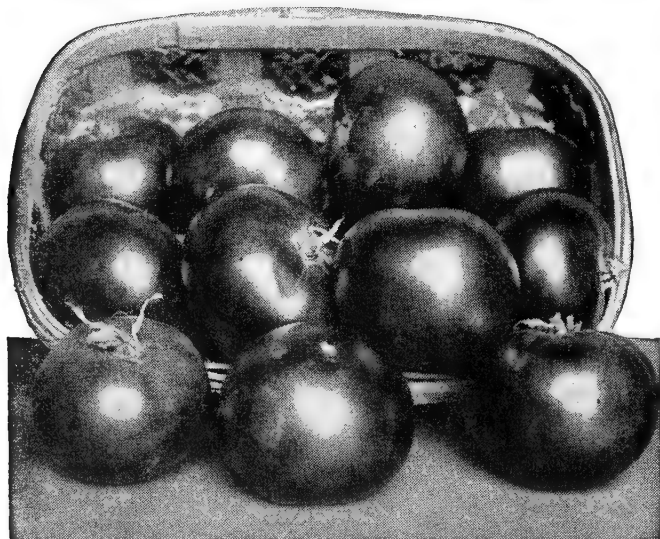
Marglobe (WILT RESISTANT). The Marglobe fruits are smooth, globular, meaty, almost coreless, and deep scarlet in color. They ripen uniformly, even around the stem, and resist cracking well. Days to maturity, 77. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Earliana Fruits are deep scarlet and grow closely together in clusters of five to eight, are of medium size, smooth, and solid. Days to maturity, 66. ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Chalk's Early Jewel Plant is of robust growth, and very productive. Fruits of deep scarlet, somewhat flattened, very smooth, of large size, excellent flavor, ripen early, and bear late. Days to maturity, 70. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.60.

New Stone A fine main crop variety. The vine is a strong grower, very productive, and its fruits are large, smooth, rounded or deep and slightly flat at the top and bottom. Days to maturity, 86. 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Grothen's Globe An improved Break O' Day with heavier vines. Fruits red with thick walls and firm meat. Days to maturity, 68. ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.80.



Greater Baltimore

For earlier, better and more tomatoes, spray the blossoms with "No-Seed Blossom Set."



Ponderosa Tomato

Greater Baltimore (THE GREAT CANNING TOMATO). On account of its size, shape, color and enormous yield the Greater Baltimore has become immensely popular with the canners. It yields heavily and is a most dependable variety. Days to maturity, 82. ½ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Bison An extra early self-topping variety. Fruits are scarlet or red, medium size, thin cell wall. Vine is dwarf, vigorous and a heavy producer. Recommended as an early variety. Days to maturity, 68. ½ oz., 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

Ponderosa Although this variety has been known for a long time, it is still unsurpassed for size. The immense fruits often weigh 1½ to 2 pounds, are meaty, and of delicious flavor. Days to maturity, 88. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.

Break O'Day (WILT RESISTANT). A cross between Marglobe and Earliana. Similar to Marglobe but about one week earlier. Promises to be very popular. Days to maturity, 70. ½ oz., 25c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.60.

Oxheart Extremely large purple fruits shaped like an oxheart. Popular with the home gardener. Days to maturity, 90. ½ oz., 50c; 1 oz., 90c; ¼ lb., \$3.25.

Golden Ponderosa Similar to the Red Ponderosa except in color. Many consider the yellow of better flavor and less acid. Very attractive in combination with red slices on a salad plate. ½ oz., 40c; 1 oz., 75c; ¼ lb., \$2.50.

Firesteel Tomato Fruits are scarlet red, medium size, almost globular, smooth, small core, very fleshy and firm. Practically no cracking. Days to maturity, 65. ½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.

SMALL TOMATOES

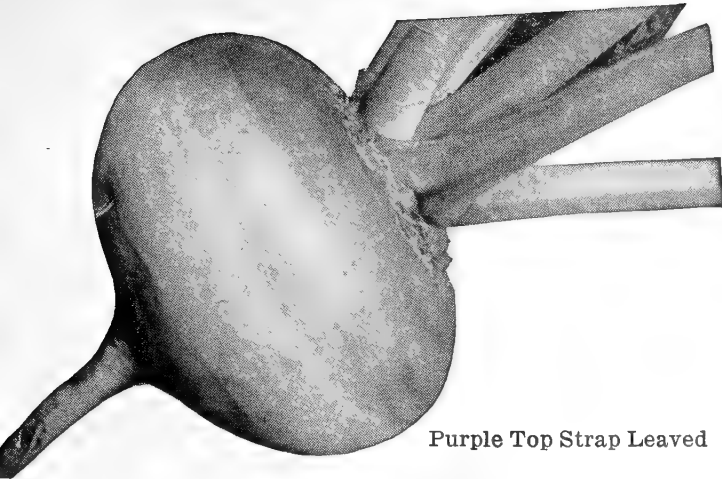
½ oz., 35c; 1 oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.

Yellow Pear Fruit of perfect pear shape, handsome, and solid. Our stock is true to type, and the small variety. Used for preserving.

Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry Immensely productive, very sweet, mildly flavored. Fruits are about ½ inch in diameter, and enclosed in a loose husk. The seed we offer is of the genuine Ground Cherry.

Prices on this page postpaid.

Water Tomato plants at transplanting with "Take Hold Plus." You'll be amazed at the result.



Purple Top Strap Leaved

TURNIPS

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c.
Prices on this page postpaid.

Planting Instructions For the early crop, sow the seed as soon as the ground can be prepared; for the late crop, sow in the latter part of July or early in August. The rows may be 12 to 18 inches apart or 26 to 30 if a horse cultivator is to be employed. If one good seed is dropped every inch of furrow the stand should be satisfactory.

WHITE FLESHED VARIETIES

The earliest varieties are the two Milan Turnips. These reach a size of 2 to 3 inches in sixty days and it is at this size that they are best.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan The earliest in cultivation. Very flat, medium size, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and light of color. The pure white flesh is of choicest quality, hard, solid, and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper.

Extra Early White Milan Root small, very smooth, flat, entirely white, with a slender tap-root; leaves small and few, undivided, oval.

Purple Top Strap Leaved The standard for this part of the country. The root is small or medium sized, very flat, quite smooth, pure white on the underground part, and bright violet-red on the upper part.

Early White Egg A quick-growing, egg-shaped variety. The flesh is very sweet, firm and mild, never having the rank, strong taste of some varieties.

Purple Top White Globe An old favorite. Root large, quite round, white underground, and purple on the upper part for about one-half of the length of the root.

Pomeranian White Globe A free-growing rough leaved sort used for both table and stock. Flesh is white, very firm and close grained.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

Amber Globe or Strap-Leaved Root almost round or, more usually, top-shaped; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained and sugary.

Seven Top The salad turnip. When sown in the early spring it produces greens very quickly.

Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga The best variety of the Swedish turnip. It is hardy and productive, flesh is yellow, of solid texture, sweet and well flavored. Rutabaga requires more room and a longer period for its growth than the turnip.

TOBACCO

Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Havana Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

Connecticut Seed Leaf Best adapted to the climate of the middle and northern states, as it is more hardy and endures the cold better than the tender varieties grown in the South.

Missouri Broad Leaf A well known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

White Burley A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.



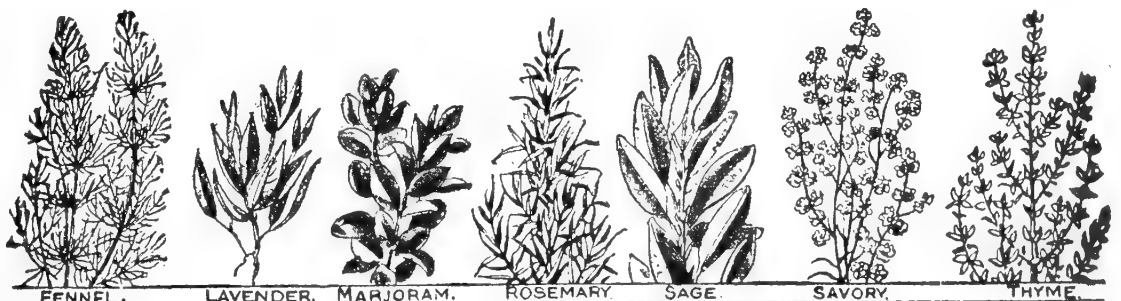
Amber Globe

HERBS

NO GARDEN IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A FEW HERBS

Anise	Chervil, annual	Hyssop	Sorrel
Balm	Coriander, annual	Lavender	Sweet Basil
Borage (Gurkenkraut)	Dandelion (Loewenzahn)	Rosemary	Sweet Fennel
Caraway	Dill, pkt. 10c	Rue	Sweet Marjoram
Catnip or Catmint	Horehound	Sage	Sweet Thyme
		Savory	Wormwood

All Herbs
Except Dill
15c
Per Packet



FENNEL.

LAVENDER.

MARJORAM.

ROSEMARY

SAGE.

SAVORY.

THYME.

...LOW PRICES...

For Those Who Buy in Larger Quantities

NOT POSTPAID

BEANS				5 lbs. 10 lbs. 25 lbs	MUSTARD				1 lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs
All Varieties.....				.40c 38c 37c	All Varieties				1.20 1.10
BEETS				1 lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs.	OKRA				
Garden Beets				1.40 1.35 1.30	All Varieties .....				.90 .80
Sugar Beets and Mangels.....				1.30 1.25 1.20	ONIONS				
CABBAGE					Sweet Spanish				4.60 4.50
Copenhagen Market				3.00 2.90	White Sweet Spanish.....				4.80 4.70
Golden Acre				3.00 2.90	Jumbo White Sweet Spanish.....				4.90 4.80
Danish Ballhead				3.00 2.90	White Lisbon				4.40 4.30
Jersey Queen				4.00 3.90	Yellow Globe Danvers.....				4.50 4.40
Marion Market				4.00 3.90	Mountain Danver				4.50 4.40
Wisconsin Ballhead				4.00 3.90	Southport Red Globe.....				4.40 4.30
Mammoth Red Rock.....				3.50 3.40	Large Red Wethersfield.....				4.40 4.30
Red Acre				4.80 4.70	White Silverskin				5.00 4.90
Drumhead Savoy				3.50 3.40	Southport White Globe.....				5.00 4.90
Other Varieties				2.50 2.40	Barteldes Early Grano.....				7.50 7.40
CARROTS					White Bermuda				4.50 4.40
Table Varieties				1.75 1.70	Crystal White Wax.....				4.50 4.40
Stock Feeding Varieties.....				1.65 1.60	Early Yellow Globe				5.00 4.90
CELERY					Yellow Ebenezer				4.00 3.90
White Plume				6.00 5.90	White Ebenezer				4.50 4.40
Golden Self Blanching.....				6.00 5.90	PARSLEY				
Giant Pascal				5.00 4.90	All Varieties				1.25 1.15
SWEET CORN					PARSNIPS				
HYBRIDS				5 lbs. 10 lbs. 25 lbs	All Varieties				1.15 1.05
Golden Cross Bantam.....				.50 .45 .40	PEAS				5 lbs. 10 lbs. 25 lbs
Marcross .....				.50 .45 .40	All Varieties .....				.35 .33 .30
Carmel Cross .....				.50 .45 .40	PEPPERS				1 lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs.
Tendergold .....				.50 .45 .40	Chinese Giant				7.00 6.90
Ioana .....				.50 .45 .40	Other Varieties				5.50 5.40
Hybrid Evergreen .....				.55 .52 .50	PUMPKINS				
Hybrid Country Gentleman.....				.55 .52 .50	King of Mammoth				2.00 1.90
OPEN POLLINATED					Other Varieties				1.75 1.65
Stowells Evergreen .....				.35 .30 .28	RADISHES				
Country Gentleman .....				.35 .30 .28	All Varieties .....				.90 .80
Extra Early Adams.....				.25 .23 .20	RHUBARB				
Trucker's Favorite .....				.25 .23 .20	All Varieties				2.75 2.65 2.55
Golden Giant .....				.40 .35 .30	SPINACH				
Golden Bantam .....				.35 .30 .25	New Zealand				1.00 .90 .85
Golden Gem .....				.40 .35 .30	Mustard Spinach				1.00 .90 .85
Improved Golden Bantam.....				.40 .38 .35	Other Varieties .....				.65 .60 .55
CUCUMBERS				1 lb. 5 lbs. 10 lbs.	SQUASH				
Improved Long Green.....				2.00 1.90 1.80	Bush or Summer Squashes.....				1.50 1.40 1.35
Barteldes				2.50 2.40 2.30	Winter Squashes				1.90 1.80 1.70
Cubit				2.50 2.40 2.30	TOMATOES				
Gherkin				2.50 2.40 2.30	Pritchard				5.50 5.40
Straight Eight				2.25 2.20 2.15	Rutgers				4.50 4.40
Colorado				2.25 2.20 2.15	June Pink				6.50 6.40
Other Varieties				1.75 1.65 1.60	Marglobe				4.50 4.40
ENDIVE					Earliana				6.50 6.40
All Varieties				1.50 1.40	Chalk's Early Jewel.....				6.30 6.20
LETTUCE					New Stone				4.40 4.30
Iceberg				2.00 1.90	Grothen's Globe				7.00 6.90
New York				3.50 3.40	Greater Baltimore				4.40 4.30
New York No. 12.....				3.60 3.50	Bison				6.50 6.40
Great Lakes				5.70 5.60	Ponderosa				8.50 8.40
Imperial 847				3.80 3.70	Break O'Day				6.30 6.20
Imperial 44				3.80 3.70	Oxheart				12.50 12.40
Progress				7.00 6.90	Golden Ponderosa				9.00 8.90
Other Varieties				1.75 1.65	Firesteel				7.00 6.90
MUSKMELONS					Yellow Pear				8.50 8.40
All Varieties				2.00 1.90 1.85	Husk or Ground Cherry.....				8.50 8.40
WATERMELONS					TURNIPS				
Kleckley Sweet No. 6.....				1.90 1.80 1.75	All Varieties				1.00 .90
Stone Mountain No. 5.....				1.90 1.80 1.75					
Florida Giant				2.00 1.90 1.85					
Dixie Queen				2.70 2.60 2.50					
Dixie Queen, Wilt Resistant.....				2.80 2.70 2.60					
Northern Sweet				1.90 1.80 1.70					
New Hampshire Midget.....				3.50 3.40 3.35					
Other Varieties				1.70 1.60 1.50					

PLANTING GUIDE *for* HOME *and* MARKET GARDENS

VARIETY	Seed Required	Seed Required per Acre	Distance Between Rows		Distance Apart in Row	Depth to Plant
			Horse or Tractor Cultivation	Hand Cultivation		
Asparagus, Seed.....	1 oz. to 800 plants....	4 lbs.....	4-5 ft.....	1½-2 ft....	3-6 in.....	1 in.
Asparagus, Roots.....	50 roots per 100 ft....	5445 roots...	4-5 ft.....	3 ft.....	2 ft.....	12 in.
Beans, Bush, Snap...	1 lb. per 100 ft.....	60 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	2 ft.....	2-3 in.....	1½-2 in.
Beans, Bush, Lima...	1 lb. per 100 ft.....	60 lbs.....	3-4 ft.....	3 ft.....	6 in.....	1½-2 in.
Beans, Pole, Snap...	1 lb. for 100 hills....	30 lbs.....	3-4 ft.....	3 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	1½-2 in.
Beans, Pole, Lima...	1 lb. for 100 hills....	30 lbs.....	3-4 ft.....	3 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	1½-2 in.
Beets, Table.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 12 lbs..	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in...	3-4 in.....	½-1 in.
Beets, Mangels.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 10 lbs..	2-3 ft.....	18-24 in...	6 in.....	½-1 in.
Broccoli, Heading...	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	1½-2 ft....	½ in.
Broccoli, Greens....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	4 in.....	½ in.
Brussels Sprouts....	1 oz. to 3000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	1½ ft.....	½ in.
Cabbage, Early.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	1½ ft.....	½ in.
Cabbage, Late.....	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	2 ft.....	½ in.
Cantaloupe	1 oz. to 50 hills.....	3 lbs.....	6-7 ft.....	6-7 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	¾ in.
Carrot	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	3 to 5 lbs..	2-2½ ft....	14-16 in...	1-3 in.....	½ in.
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2-2½ ft....	1½-2 ft....	½ in.
Celery	1 oz. to 6000 plants...	4 oz.....	2½-3 ft....	2½-3 ft....	6 in.....	¼ in.
Chicory	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	18-24 in...	3 in.....	½ in.
Collards	1 oz. to 2000 plants...	4 oz.....	3-3½ ft....	18-24 in...	1½-2 ft....	½ in.
Corn, Sweet.....	½ lb. per 100 ft.....	12 lbs.....	3-3½ ft....	2-3 ft.....	6 in.....	1 in.
Corn Salad.....	4 oz. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-16 in...	3 in.....	½ in.
Cress	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-16 in...	2-4 in.....	¼ in.
Cucumber	1 oz. to 50 hills.....	2 lbs.....	6-7 ft.....	6-7 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	½ in.
Dill	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	5 lbs.....	3-4 ft.....	2½-3 ft....	6 in.....	½ in.
Eggplant	1 oz. to 1000 plants...	4 oz.....	3-3½ ft....	2-2½ ft....	2 ft.....	½ in.
Endive	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	18-24 in...	8-12 in....	½ in.
Kale	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	18-24 in...	1½ ft.....	½ in.
Kohl Rabi.....	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-16 in...	3-6 in.....	½ in.
Leek	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	5 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-18 in...	2-3 in.....	½ in.
Lettuce	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-18 in...	6-10 in....	½ in.
Mustard	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-18 in...	4-6 in.....	½ in.
Okra	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 lbs.....	3-3½ ft....	3-3½ ft....	1½ ft.....	1 in.
Onion Seed.....	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in...	3 in.....	½ in.
Onion Sets.....	2 qts. per 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in...	3 in.....	½ in.
Parsley	½ oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in...	4-6 in.....	½ in.
Parsnip	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	4 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in...	4 in.....	½ in.
Peas	2 lbs. per 100 ft.....	120 lbs.....	2-4 ft.....	1½-3 ft....	1-2 in.....	1-2 in.
Pepper	1 oz. to 1000 plants...	3 oz.....	2-3 ft.....	18-24 in...	2 ft.....	½ in.
Pumpkin	1 oz. to 25 hills.....	4 lbs.....	5-8 ft.....	5-8 ft.....	6 ft. hills..	1 in.
Radish	1 oz. to 100 ft.....	10 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	12-18 in...	1 in.....	½ in.
Rhubarb Roots.....	30 roots per 100 ft....	4840 roots...	3-4 ft.....	3-4 ft.....	2 ft.....	7 in.
Rutabaga	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in...	6 in.....	½ in.
Salsify	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	18-24 in...	4 in.....	½ in.
Spinach	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	20 lbs.....	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in...	4 in.....	½ in.
Spinach, New Zealand	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	3 lbs.....	3-3½ ft....	14-18 in...	4 in.....	1 in.
Squash, Bush.....	1 oz. to 25 hills.....	4 lbs.....	4-5 ft.....	4-5 ft.....	4 ft. hills..	1 in.
Squash, Vine.....	1 oz. to 15 hills.....	2 lbs.....	8-12 ft....	8-12 ft....	6 ft. hills..	1 in.
Swiss Chard.....	2 oz. per 100 ft.....	8 to 10 lbs..	2-2½ ft....	14-18 in...	6 in.....	½-1 in.
Tomato	1 oz. to 3000 plants...	4 oz.....	3-4 ft.....	2-3 ft.....	3½ ft.....	½ in.
Turnip	1 oz. per 100 ft.....	2 lbs.....	2½-3 ft....	14-18 in...	4 in.....	½ in.
Watermelon	1 oz. to 30 hills.....	4 lbs.....	8-10 ft....	8-10 ft....	5 ft. hills..	¾ in.

Plant BARTELDES SEED Buy Them from Your Local Dealer

FLOWERS

Can you think of anything that you can buy for ten cents that will give you one-tenth as much beauty and genuine enjoyment as will a ten cent packet of flower seeds?

Annual flowers bloom the first year and are extremely easy to grow. They offer a wide variety of shapes, sizes and colors. There are annuals for cut flowers, for borders, for backgrounds and for climbing on fences.

You can have beds of annuals or you can spot them among your perennials for late summer color. Although very easy to grow, they do best when properly planted and properly cared for. Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, good soil and a fair amount of water.

They can be transplanted when young, but it is best to sow the seed where the plants are to grow. And remember (and this is important), that all plants need room. Thin them out so that no plant is crowded by its neighbor. You'll have less plants but more and larger flowers.

Space permits the mentioning of only a few of the more easily grown annuals.

Among those that require the least care and still make a nice showing are Zinnia, Gaillardia, Marigold, Nasturtium, Sweet Peas, Four O'Clock, California Poppy, Petunia and Bachelor Button.

For borders or edging we suggest Sweet Alyssum, Ageratum, Dwarf Nasturtium, Portulaca, Verbena, Mignonette and Dwarf Zinnia.

For cut flowers, Asters, Coreopsis, Marigold, Scabiosa, Sweet Peas, Zinnia, Petunia, Nasturtium, Calendula, Cosmos, Bachelor Button and many others.

Tall, for backgrounds, Cosmos, Sunflower, Caster Bean, and Cleome.

Flower seeds are divided into three classes: ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.

ANNUALS—Plants which, when grown from seed, mature, flower and die in one year.

BIENNIALS—Plants which live two years, usually blooming only during the second year.

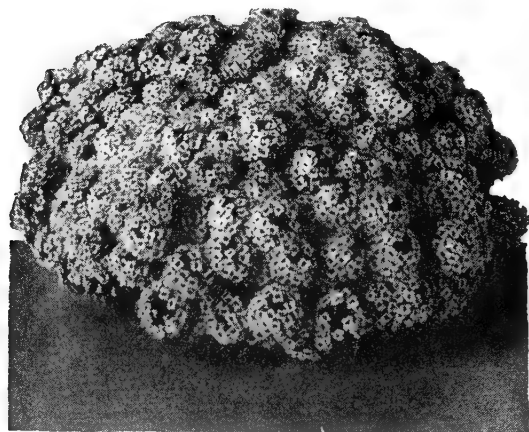
PERENNIALS—Plants which, when grown from seed, usually begin blooming the second year, and continue to live and bloom each succeeding year.

ALYSSUM

Annual. (Height 6 to 12 inches.) This plant is used for borders, edgings, baskets, pots, rock-work and for cutting. Alyssum can be increased from cuttings made from strong new side shoots, as well as by division of the roots.

Dwarf (Carpet of Snow)—Very small, with pretty white flowers. Blooms all summer and fall. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Alyssum—Standard variety for borders, window boxes, masses, etc. It is of trailing habit, bearing many fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 10c.



Sweet Alyssum

AGERATUM MEXICANUM—Annual. (Height 12 inches.)

The plants are bushy, erect, and produce clusters of pretty brush-like blue flowers throughout the season. They make fine borders. Pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS

Annual. (2 to 5 feet.) These robust annuals are grown for their brilliantly colored foliage. They grow very tall and are very effective and showy garden plants, adapted for centers and backgrounds of flower beds.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding)—Has long drooping red spikes. Pkt., 10c.

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat)—The inner foliage is black and bronze, tipped with green, and the outer foliage is bright red and yellow. This plant is very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Cruentus—Bears dark red feathery flowers. Very hardy. Pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)—Annual. (Height 12 to 24 inches.) Flowers the first year. They are useful for cutting and keep fresh a long time. From seed sown in the open ground in May, plants will bloom in July and August and then continually until frost. Coral Red, Bright Red Color with White Throat. Pkt., 10c.

Queen of the North—Snow White. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ASPARAGUS FERN (Plumosus Nanus)—Feathery foliage; used for hanging baskets. Pkt., (15 seeds), 15c. House plant.

ASTERS

Annual. The Aster is one of the most satisfactory of the annual flowering plants. It has a great variety of size and color and its season of bloom makes it valuable for cut flowers. The dwarf varieties lend themselves to close planting for cut flowers, while the tall varieties are well adapted where careless effects are desired.

Giant Aster—It combines the Crego Ostrich Feather type of flower with the robust habit of growth and length of stem of the beauty type. Their immense size, their beauty and their long, sturdy stems will give them the first place among Asters. Mixed colors, Pkt., 20c.

Giant Crego Aster—These flowers are of immense size and borne on long stems, have appearance of Chrysanthemums; 30 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers during August and September. Pink, White, Lavender, Blue, Red, Purple, Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

ASTERS—Continued

Quilled Aster—One of the popular Needle type and entirely distinct from other varieties. Plants grow about 20 inches high and bear an abundance of flowers on long stems. Pkt., 10c.

Comet or Branching Asters—A medium, tall variety, excellent for cutting, flowers very large, petals long, twisted and wavy, making a very graceful Chrysanthemum-like flower. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

Good Mixed Asters—This splendid mixture is unequalled for an assortment of kinds and colors. They are selected from the choicest varieties. Pkt., 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (*Centaurea Cyanus*)—Annual. (2 feet.) Also called Cornflower, Ragged Sailor and Blue Bottle. Excellent for cutting. Reseeds itself so that it is practically perennial in habit. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)—Annual. (Height, 2 feet.) The flowers are of brilliant colors and are produced in great profusion. Tender annuals, should be started indoors in April or sown outdoors in May. Double Mixed. Double White. Double Camellia-Flowered (fine.) Pkt., 10c.

BELLIS PERENNIS (Double Daisy)—Perennial. (6 inches.) The flowers are quilled and flat-petaled and come in white, red, pink, and variegated.

Longfellow—Pink. Pkt., 10c.

Snowball—White. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

BRACHYCOME—Annual. (6 inches.) A delicate dwarf-growing plant, suitable for growing in masses, edging and rustic baskets. Flowers are of blue, lilac and white with dark and white centers. Pkt., 10c.

BURNING BUSH or SUMMER CYPRESS (*Kochia Trichophylla*)—Remains green all summer and turns deep red in the fall. Makes fine annual hedge. Pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA OFFICINALIS (Pot Marigold)—(18 inches.) This splendid variety has large, double flowers beautifully imbricated, resembling in form and size the finest asters. Of straw color it blooms profusely from July till frost. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS (Tickseed)—Annual. (2 feet.) One of the garden's great forces in yellow, strengthened with rich maroons and browns. Flowers from August until frost. Pkt., 10c. Annual.

CAMPANULA MEDIA (Bell Flower)—(1½ to 2 feet.) The fine bell-shaped flowers are large enough to attract attention by themselves. Pkt., 10c. Perennial.



Barteldes Giant Aster

CANDYTUFT

Annual. (1 foot.) Plants are about a foot high and very bushy. Various colors. The white flowers are very fragrant.

White—Pkt., 10c.

Dwarf Tom Thumb, mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Many Colors, mixed—Pkt., 10c.

CANNA—Annual. (3 feet.) Cannas are usually grown from bulbs but are very easily grown from seed. Some fine varieties are developed by planting the seed. Pkt., 10c.

CARNATIONS

Annual. (18 inches.) This beautiful and well known flower produces a finer bloom when grown from seed than grown from cuttings taken from old plants.

Marguerite Carnation—The most popular variety for the amateur. Flowers in a few weeks from the time of sowing and produces beautifully fringed and wonderfully fragrant flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CASTOR BEANS

Annual. (6 to 10 feet.) A luxuriant expansive foliage plant, of tropical appearance. The stalks of the plants are brownish red, the leaves are very large.

Sanguineus—Large red. Pkt., 10c.

Zanzibariensis—A giant variety introduced from New Zanzibar. Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA (Annual)

Centaurea Candidissima (Dusty Miller)—(1½ to 2 feet.) Fine foliage plants for bedding, baskets, pots and borders. The leaves are silvery white. Pkt., 10c.

Centaurea Imperialis (Royal Sweet Sultan)—The beautiful, sweet-scented flowers are borne on long stems and will keep a long while. Pkt., 10c.



White Candytuft



Cockscomb

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Early Annual Chrysanthemum. Annual. A beautiful double variety of easy culture. If the plants are pinched back until July 15th they will be more branching. Pkt., 10c.

CLEOME (Rocky Mountain Bee Plant or Spider Plant)—Annual. (3 feet.) Spikes of rose-pink flowers on long wiry stamens resembling the spider. Hardy, and excellent for tall borders, since they reach a height of 3 to 4 feet. Pkt., 10c.

COCKSCOMB

(Celosia)—Annual. (2½ feet.) There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant and rich. Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 10c. Tall Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Giant Empress Cockscomb—Flowers of enormous size. Pkt., 10c. Feathered Cockscomb—Flowers look like graceful plumes of brilliant colors. Pkt., 10c.

COLEUS—The leaves are of many shades and colors and are of remarkable beauty. Pkt., 25c. House plant.

COLUMBINE

(Aquilegia Coerulea)—(1½ to 2 feet.) The state flower of Colorado. The colors range from light to dark blue. Hardy perennial. We can also offer Yellow varieties. Perennial.

Yellow Columbine—Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Columbine—Pkt., 10c.

Rocky Mountain Columbine—Blue. Pkt., 10c.

COREOPSIS (Lanceolata)—Perennial. (2 feet.) This is a rapid growing hardy perennial. The flowers are bright yellow; very attractive. Blooms the first year from seed. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS

Annual. (3 to 5 feet.) A strong, tall growing annual. Most effective when planted in masses or background borders against fences.

Early Flowering—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Late Flowering—In White, Pink, Crimson, Yellow, and Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Double or Crested Cosmos—These double crested flowers are of decided improvement over the single flowers and are just as easily grown. Pkt., 10c.

Orange Flare—Three feet tall, well branched. Showy, golden orange flowers in three months from seed. Pkt., 10c.

DAHLIA

Half Hardy Perennial

These well known flowers are commonly grown from the tubers but may also be grown from seed.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM HYBRIDUM

(Perennial Larkspur)

(3 to 4 feet)

Seed sown early in the spring will bloom in August. Splendid for planting in hardy borders.

Delphinium Formosum—Dark Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Delphinium Belladonna—Light Blue. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—All, pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS—Perennial. (1 foot.) The old fashioned June, Clove or Grass Pinks. Hardy. Fine for rock gardens. Pkt., 10c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—Annual. 1 foot.) The state flower of California. Finely cut foliage and bloom from June until frost. Pkt., 10c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS—Annual. (18 inches.) A fine fixture of the straw-flowered varieties. Will retain their color all winter. Pkt., 10c.

FEVERFEW (Matricaria Capensis)—Perennial. (3 feet.) A very free flowering border plant, bearing masses of white or yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis Alpestris)—Perennial. (6 to 8 inches.) They grow best in moist soils. The flowers are blue. Should be given a slight protection in winter. Pkt., 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru or Mirabilis Jalapa)—Annual. (3 feet.) It blooms during late summer and autumn, opening its flowers only late in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Pkt., 10c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis)—Perennial. (3 to 5 feet.) Flowers are of all colors, are bell or thimble-shaped, and borne in tall spikes. Hardy. Pkt., 10c.

FUCHSIA—House plant. A well known greenhouse plant, which will bloom from seed the first year if planted early. Pkt., 25c.



Columbine



Delphinium



Yellow Supreme Marigold

HOLLYHOCKS—Perennial. (5 feet.) They require a deep rich soil. Hardy. double. Pkt., 10c.

ICELAND POPPY (*Papaver Nudicaule*)—Perennial. (1½ feet.) Dwarf, neat habit, forming a tuft of bluish green fern-like foliage. Blooms all summer. Pkt., 10c.

ICE PLANT (*Mesembryanthemum Crystallinum*)—Annual. (6 inches.) A dwarf plant of trailing habit. The surface of the foliage is covered with particles resembling crystals of ice glistening in the sun. Pkt., 10c.

JOB'S TEARS (*Coix Lachrymae*)—Annual. (3 feet.) Curious ornamental grass from East Indies, with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Beads are sometimes strung from the seeds. Pkt., 10c.

LANTANA—Shrubby plant producing clusters of flowers which constantly change their color. May be grown in pots or set out in summer. They have an agreeable aromatic perfume. House plant. Pkt., 10c.

LARKSPUR (*Delphinium Ajacis* Annual)—Annual. (2 to 3 feet.) The annual varieties include the rocket hyacinth-flowered larkspurs, so called from their long, narrow flower spikes.

Tall Mixed, Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM (Scarlet Flax)—Annual. (18 inches.) The flowers are deep crimson with black centers and saucer-shaped. Pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA—Annual. (6 inches.) Make a neat and effective edging for geraniums and ornamental leaved plants; pretty for baskets and vases and porch boxes. Colors are deep blue and blue marked with white. Pkt., 10c.

MARIGOLD

Annual. Bears a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow marked with maroon and brown. They are about 1½ inches in diameter.

Glitters—A new one. See inside front cover.

Yellow Supreme—Large flower of rich lemon yellow color. Sweet scented. Plants vigorous and foliage has very little of Marigold odor. Pkt., 15c.

Dwarf Double French—Pkt., 10c.

Guinea Gold—A distinct type of graceful pyramidal habit. Guinea Gold produces a compact plant literally covered with blossoms often measuring 2½ inches across that somewhat resemble a large carnation. The color is a brilliant golden orange, and quite free from the usual Marigold odor. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double African—Pkt., 10c.

Tall Orange Prince—A new Marigold. Bears enormous orange-colored flowers of the quilled type. It is hardy, a free bloomer and a most satisfactory variety. Pkt., 10c.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—Perennial. (1½ feet.) A splendid showy perennial; very satisfactory as cut flowers. The stems are of good length, carry the flowers well. Pkt., 10c.

GERANIUM—House plant. Popular plants, easily raised from seed. Pkt., 15c.

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena Globosa*)—Annual. (10 inches.) A good bedding plant. The flowers resemble clover blossoms, are of purplish-red, white and striped colors. Pkt., 10c.

GYPSOPHILA

Annual. (1 foot.) Small white and pink fairy-like flowers, borne on long, feathery stems. Blooms from first of July till frost.

Elegans Pink—This delicate rose-pink flower makes a beautiful border. Pkt., 10c.

HELIANTHUS or SUNFLOWER

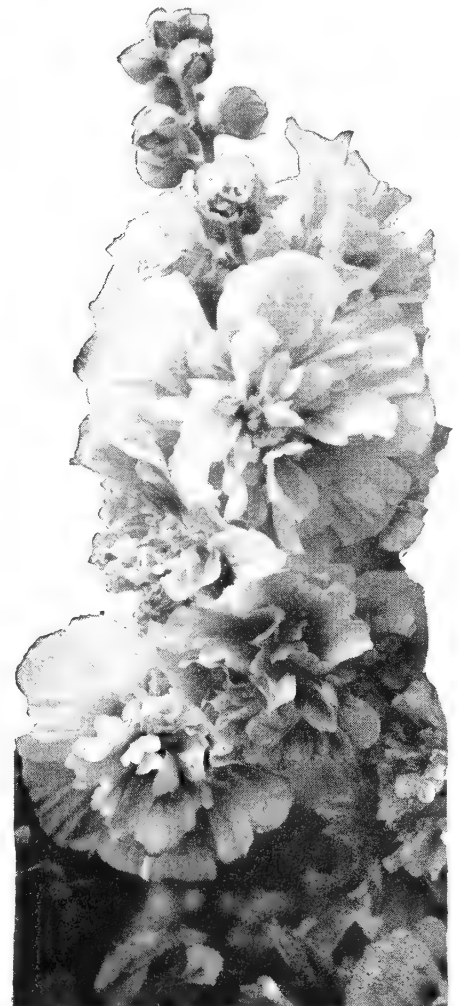
Annual. (3 to 5 feet.) These new ornamental sunflowers are excellent for garden planting for screening unsightly places and also for bouquets.

Helianthus Globosus (Double)—Flowers are large, double and of rich saffron color. Pkt., 10c.

RED SUNFLOWER—Annual. Horticulturists have been trying for years to get a Red Sunflower. They have now come very near it, red flowers tipped with yellow. This is a decided novelty and will please you. Pkt., 10c.

HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM—Annual. (18 inches.) Good shape, size and of desirable colors—yellow, sulphur, cream, white, pink, rose, and crimson. Bloom from July until destroyed by frosts. Pkt., 10c.

HELIOTROPE—House plant. Highly valued for the blue color and fragrance of the clusters of small saucer-shaped flowers. Can also be sown outdoors in May. Pkt., 10c.



Hollyhock, Double

MIGNONETTE

(*Reseda Odorata*)

Annual. (1 foot.) Fragrant blossoms continuously through the summer and until after severe frosts. This can also be grown in pots for winter flowering.

Sweet Grandiflora—Large flowering, very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

Golden Queen—Golden yellow color. Pkt., 10c.

MOURNING BRIDE (*Scabiosa Atropurpurea*)—Annual. (18 inches.) These hardy annuals show a great variation of color, and the long stems and keeping qualities of the blossoms make this one of the best annuals for bouquets. Pkt., 10c.

NASTURTIUMS (Annual)

Scarlet Gleam—Dazzling in color, delightfully sweet scented, superior in type, extra large flowered. The doubleness is caused by an overlapping of small petals toward the center. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Gleam Hybrids—New double sweet-scented Nasturtiums. The flowers are large and practically 100% double. Plants are semi-dwarf. Stems are long and bear the flowers well above the foliage. Color ranges from cream yellow to scarlet and deep maroon, with some spotted varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Golden Gleam—Golden Gleam is maintaining its position as the best known and most popular novelty of the past few seasons, becoming more popular as time goes on. Flowers are large, double, sweet-scented, of brilliant golden yellow, and borne on large stems well above the bright green foliage of the dwarf, bushy plants. They are ideal for any garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Tall Nasturtiums—(Average height 5 feet.) Besides their ordinary garden use for trailing over fences, trellises, stone walls, etc., the climbing nasturtiums can also be grown as pot plants for winter-flowering, hanging baskets and vases. Tall Mixed, All Colors, Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

Dwarf Nasturtiums—(1 foot.) These plants have a neat, compact habit of growth and attractive foliage, and are excellent for borders. They bloom constantly throughout the season. Dwarf Mixed, Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

NICOTIANA AFFINIS

Annual. (2½ to 3 feet.) Belongs to the tobacco family. Plants are in full flower every sunny day from June until frost. Blossoms trumpet shaped, on tall stems in colors of blue, red, and rose. Pkt., 10c.

Nicotiana Sanderae—(2 feet.) A lovely hybrid of elegant branching habit, bearing rosy flowers on long graceful stems. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA DAMASCENA (Love-in-a-Mist or Devil-in-the-Bush—Annual. (2½ feet.) Plants are compact, with fine cut foliage, which blooms profusely. Colors are blue and white. Pkt., 10c.

ORIENTAL POPPY (*Papaver Orientale*)—perennial. 2 to 3 feet.) Unequaled for brilliancy of color. The flowers are of enormous size, often 6 inches in diameter and the colors range from soft pink to dazzling scarlet to deep maroon. Pkt., 10c.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES—Annual. These grasses are very useful for cutting when fresh, for summer bouquets, and are desirable for winter bouquets. Mixed varieties. Pkt., 10c.

PANSIES (Annual)

Barteldes Giant Market Pansies—This strain is the result of many years of careful breeding and selection. Flowers are of immense size, and very rich coloring. Plants bear an abundance of giant blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

Trimardeaux Giant Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., \$1.00; ½ oz., 1.75; oz., \$3.00.

Good Mixed—A very good strain of all colors. Excellent for bedding. Pkt., 10c; ⅛ oz., \$1.75; oz., \$3.00.

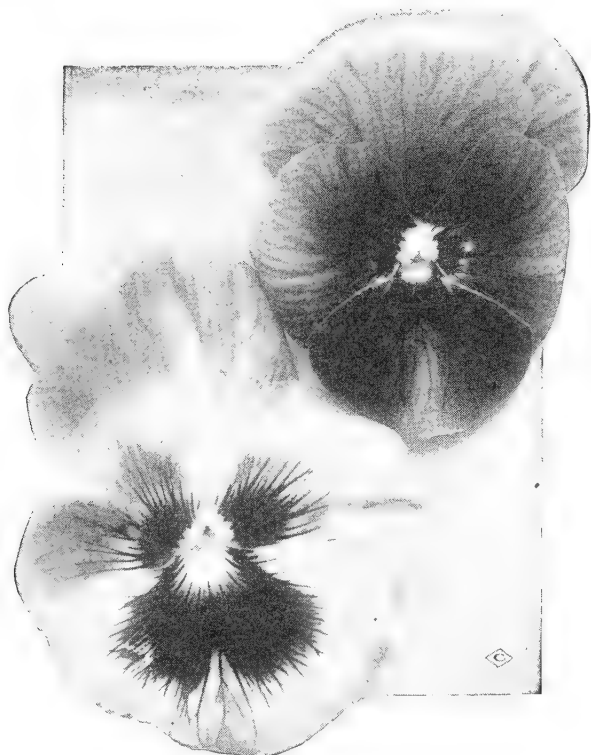
PETUNIAS

Annual. All of the single-flowered varieties of Petunias can be easily grown from seed. They are attractive in beds and masses, serve well for broad borders or bands, and thrive in window boxes.

Rosy Morn—Very beautiful rose color. Pkt., 15c.



Golden Gleam Nasturtiums



Pansies



Phlox

PETUNIAS—Cont'd

- Pink Glory**—Pure flame rose pink. Flowers slightly ruffled. Pkt., 25c.
Royal Purple—Ruffled flowers are of rich velvety purple. Pkt., 25c.
Single—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Giants of California—Produce immense blossoms. Pkt., 30c.
Striped and Blotched—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Double—Mixed. Saved from the choicest double flowers. Pkt., 30c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI GRANDIFLORA

- Annual.** (1 foot.) The Phlox Drummondii is sometimes called the flame flower. Very easily grown, gives a quick return of bloom and offer a large variety to choose from. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Phlox Alba—White. Pkt., 10c.
Phlox, Star or Quedlinburg—Flowers are star-shaped and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.
PERENNIAL PHLOX—Perennial. For permanent beds in the garden, and borders. Bear immense flowers. Pkt., 10c.

PINKS (Dianthus)

- Annual.** (1 foot.) A popular class of flowers which should be used more generally in garden culture. Blooms constantly from July until frost and if covered will bloom again second season.
Chinensis (Double China)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.
Laciniatus (Double Imperial)—Mixed. Pkt., 10c.



Shirley Poppy

POPPIES

Annual. They bear so profusely and are of such brilliant colors that they are especially valuable for mass planting. The annuals should be planted early in the spring and not transplanted.

Single and Double Poppies—Mixed. A fine collection of all the best annual varieties. Plant these in a mass or row and you will get a beautiful effect. Pkt., 10c.

Shirley Poppy—The flowers range from pure white to maroon with all intermediate shadings. Of easy culture and free bloomers. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA

(Moss Rose or Sun Plant)

Annual. These trailing plants love the sun and stay close to the soil. Round flat flowers with vivid shades of red, yellow, pink, and white. Fine for massing in beds, edging and rockwork.

Single mixed—Pkt., 10c. **Double mixed.** Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM AUREUM—Annual. A beautiful bedding plant with golden leaves, called Golden Feather. Pkt., 10c.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Insect Powder Plant)—Perennial. (2 feet.) Hardy, herbaceous garden plants with large single or double flowers. The colors are rose, pink, white, and crimson. Pkt., 10c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—Annual. These are very showy bedding or border plants with richly colored funnel-shaped flowers which are borne on long, graceful stems. The flowers are of purple-scarlet, yellow and blue. Pkt., 10c.

SCHIZANTHUS—Annual. (18 inches.) Flowers are dainty, often called the Butterfly Flower. They come into bloom very quickly and are splendid for borders, gardens, and also for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SHASTA DAISY—Perennial. (15 to 18 inches.) Fine when planted in the old fashioned garden, and valuable as a cut flower. Pkt., 15c.

SPRENGERI (Asparagus)—Especially adapted to suspended baskets, window boxes, etc. House plant. Pkt. (12 seeds), 15c.

STOKESIA CYANIA (Cornflower Aster)—Perennial. (1½ to 2 feet.) Flower freely from early July until frost. The flowers resemble the Cornflower in shape but are much larger and of a beautiful lavender-blue color. Pkt., 10c.



Portulaca

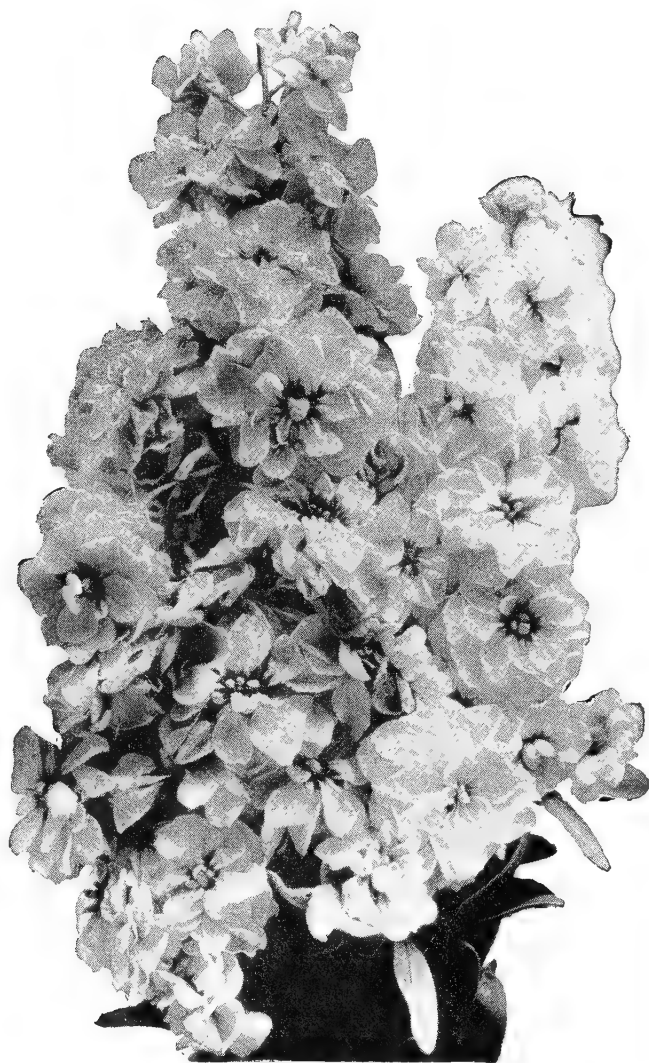
SWEET PEAS

The vine or plant of the Sweet Peas succeeds best in moist, yet well drained, cool soil. For longest possible blooming season, the seed must be planted early. Using the best mode, the trench method, the trench should be 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep, and filled nearly to the surface with a mixture of well rotted manure and rich soil. Fill in the top with 6 inches of soil. Germination will be hastened if the seeds are soaked in water over night. Seeds should be inoculated with Nitrugin. Sow the seed 2 inches deep at the rate of one ounce per twenty feet. When the weather is dry, soak the ground thoroughly once or twice a week. The earth should be kept loose 2 inches deep around the plants at all times. In the evening, during hot weather, a light spraying of the vines will be found beneficial. Sweet Pas should be cut early in the morning, and there will be longer period of bloom if they are cut closely. If allowed to produce any great amount of seed, the plant will wither quickly. Spray thoroughly to prevent infection from insects.

Your Sweet Peas will do best if inoculated with Nitrugin and fertilized with Vigoro.



Sweet Peas



Ten-Weeks Stocks

Mixed Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas—This variety is noted for the unusual duplexness and extra frilliness of the flowers. The blooms are large, waved and ruffled, giving them a very attractive and distinct appearance. These are in bloom three weeks before the Standard Spencers, and although do not grow quite as tall, they still have the same long stems and large flowers and long season of bloom. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Late Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas—A splendid mixture of the best Spencer variety. Growing a little taller than the Early Spencer, they have long, strong stems with blooms of ruffled and waved flowers that appear almost double. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

SWEET SULTAN (*Centaurea Moschata*)—Annual. 2 feet.) The flowers are exquisitely fringed, 3 to 4 inches across, borne on long stems and are very fragrant. In bloom from July until October. Pkt., 10c.

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—Perennial. (1 foot.) It does not flower until the second year from seed; commences blooming in early summer and continues to flower for several weeks. Pkt., 10c.

TEN-WEEKS STOCKS (Cut and Come Again)—*Cheiranthus Mattiola*)—Annual. (1 to 2 feet). The flowers look like small rosettes, appear on long stalks, are exceedingly fragrant, and are of all colors. Pkt., 10c.

VERBENAS—Annual. One of the most popular bedding annuals. The flowers are of very bright colors produced from June until frost. Pkt., 10c.

VINCA (Periwinkle or Old Maid)—Perennial. (1 foot.) Glossy green leaves, red and white flowers. Flowers from seed the first season and if taken into the house before frost will bloom all winter. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLET—Perennial. (5 inches.) They bloom sooner than most other flowers and their fragrance is delightful. They will thrive in shady places. A violet bed around the foot of a big shade tree is very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

WALLFLOWER—Perennial. The coloring runs mainly to rich yellow, orange and purple, and is oriental in effect. Fine for indoor culture. Double, Pkt., 10c; Single, Pkt., 10c.

ZINNIAS (Annual)

Hybrid Zinnias—The flowers are large, fluffy and ruffled, larger than the Dahlia Flowered. Petals are attractively curled like chrysanthemums. You'll be delighted with these both for beauty in the garden and for cut flowers. Be sure to give each plant plenty of room. Mixed colors. Pkt., 25c.

Colossal Zinnia—Flowers are of immense size and thickly set with velvety petals. Plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely and make excellent material for masses or cutting. Red, white, yellow, pink, or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Fantasy—Award of Merit in the All American Flower Selections for 1935. The medium size chrysanthemum-like flowers are composed of shaggy ray-like petals that are borne on long stems. They come only in mixtures, but cover a wide range of color from the brightest red and orange to the popular pastel shades of pink and cream. Height 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Zebra Zinnia—Striped. Like Zebra and very attractive. Pkt., 10c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnia—This is a new giant flowered type, the petals overlapping in such a manner as to give the blossoms the appearance of a decorative dahlia. The colors of this type are not so brilliant as the others, but are soft shades of lavender, rose and old gold. They are very strong, vigorous growing plants, and bloom profusely throughout the summer. Red, yellow, white, pink or mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Pompon or Miniature Zinnia—A dainty and ornamental Zinnia which is very useful for borders. They stand transplanting readily and are fine for bedding in small gardens where tall plants spoil the effect. They come in all the beautiful shades of coloring of the tall Zinnias and the flowers are just as perfect in form. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed Zinnias—Extra double flowers; good producers. Pkt., 10c.

Victory Quilled Zinnias—The petals of these flowers are peculiarly quilled and twisted, giving the flowers a distinct appearance. The twisting of the petals reflects the colors in a pleasing manner. Pkt., 10c.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER—(2 feet.) The flowers resemble balls of tufted wool. From early summer until late fall there are countless flowers. We offer this in Red, Pink or Yellow. Please specify color. Pkt., 15c.



Pompon or
Miniature Zinnia



Barteldes Colossal Zinnia



Mixed Zinnias

CLIMBERS

ANNUAL CLIMBERS—Mixed. Annual. A splendid mixture of pretty flowering, climbing annuals. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE and PEAR—Annual. Curiously shaped golden yellow fruit which opens when ripe and shows the seed. Either Apple or Pear. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD FLOWER (*Tropaeolum Canariense*)—Annual. Well known climbing annual with elegantly fringed bright yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—Annual. Has beautiful fern-like leaves and is covered from mid-summer to frost with brilliant, fiery red flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CLEMATIS—Perennial. Usually grown from roots, but can also be started from seed. Pkt., 10c.

CLIMBING BLACK-EYED SUSAN (*Thunbergi Alatum*)—Annual. (4 feet.) Beautiful free flowering tender annual twiner of rapid growth. Flowers are buff, white, and orange. Pkt., 10c.

CONVOLVULUS (MORNING GLORY)

Tall Morning Glory (*Convolvulus Major*). Annual. (10 feet.) It soon covers a fence or trellis with abundant foliage and bright flowers. Pkt., 10c.

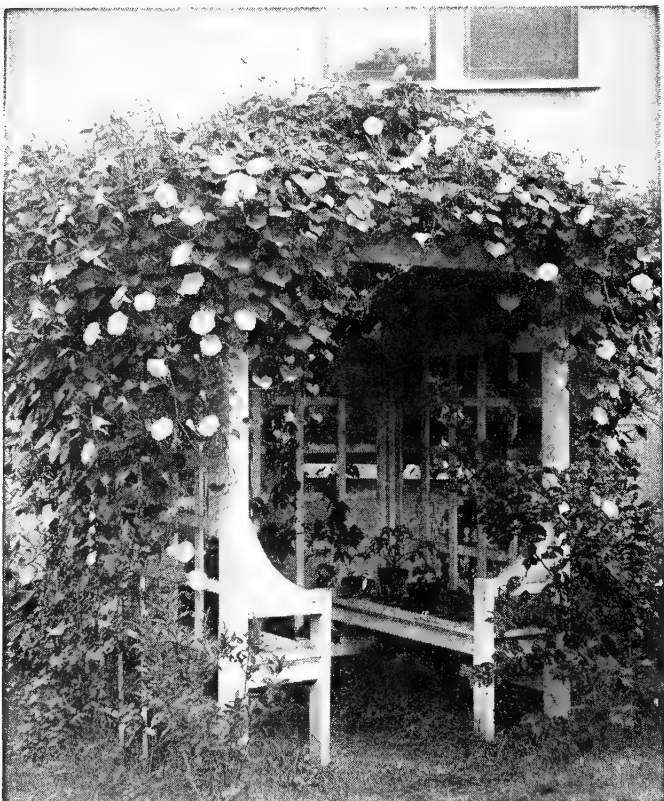
Dwarf Morning Glory—(Annual.) The flowers are of rich shades of blue rivaling the pansy for beauty. Blossoms from July until frost. Pkt., 10c.

Mammoth Blue Morning Glory—(Annual.) Beautiful large blue flowers which make a wonderful display when in bloom. Pkt., 15c.

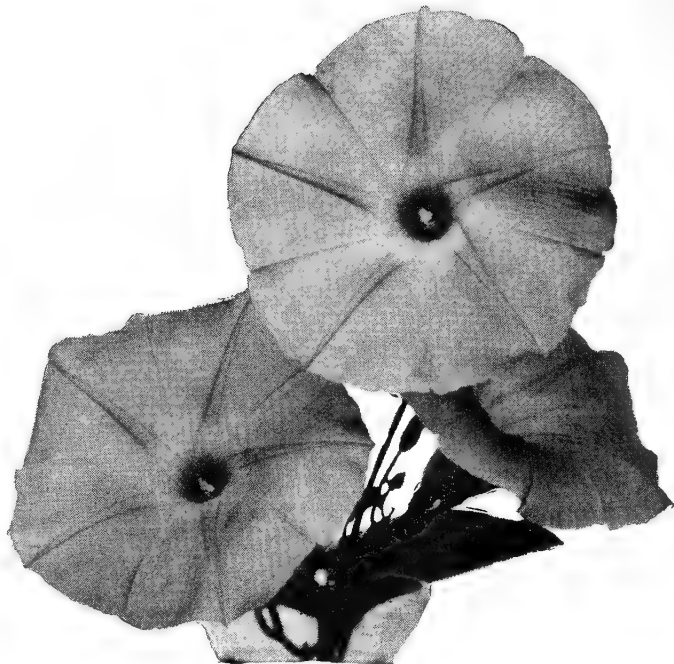
Scarlett O'Hara—Large soft scarlet flowers borne in great profusion. Flowers remain open longer than most morning glories. Pkt., 15c.

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomea Quamoclit*)—Annual. (15 feet.) Very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful small star-shaped flowers. Pkt., 10c.

EVERLASTING SWEET PEA—Perennial. A perennial climber producing a succession of white, rose, and purple blossoms. Pkt., 10c.



Morning Glory



Moonflower

GOURDS

Annual. (10 to 20 feet.) Rapid growing, interesting annual climbing plants with ornamental foliage and curiously shaped fruit.

Dipper—A round gourd with a long neck, making an excellent dipper. Pkt., 10c.

Nest Egg—White, egg-shaped. Pkt., 10c.

Sugar Trough—Thick shell makes fine dishes. Pkt., 10c.

Dish Rag—When shelled and seeds removed, inside makes a good dish cloth or bath sponge. Pkt., 10c.

Hercules Club (Also called New Guinea Bean—The fruit is a long club-shaped gourd. Pkt., 10c.

Calabash Pipe—A rapid growing climber from South Africa. The calabash pipes are made from this fruit. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed Gourds—All kinds mixed. Pkt., 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN (*Dolichos Lablab*)—Annual. (Usual height 10 to 20 feet.) Splendid climbers with abundant cluster spikes of purple and white flowers. Pkt., 10c.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*)—Perennial. The most rapid growing plant we have ever seen. Leaves resemble those of a lima bean and the foliage is very dense. Pkt., 10c.

MOONFLOWER (*Ipomea Mexicana*)—Annual. Beautiful waxy flowers open at night and on cloudy days, and their fragrance is delightful. Either white flowered or blue flowered. Pkt., 10c.

PASSION FLOWER (*Passiflora Coerulea*)—Annual. Attractive purplish blue flowers, blooming profusely for several months. A native of tropical South America where it climbs from tree to tree. Pkt., 10c.



ALFALFA

Always the Most Profitable Crop to Raise . . .

Don't Put Weeds Back on Your Land. Buy Only Pure Seed From a Reliable Dealer. Alfalfa Is About the Best Crop a Farmer Can Raise. It Is Almost Indispensable on the Farm.

Alfalfa increases land value; Alfalfa puts nitrogen into the soil, especially if the seed is inoculated before being planted.

. . . for Lasting Fields

USE HARDY STRAINS OF ALFALFA and northern grown seed that will withstand winter killing and be resistant to disease. A well fed plant yields more hay and is much less likely to be damaged by wilt or blight. A bag of Superphosphate per acre will supply the food that Alfalfa needs in this section of the country. The extra hay produced will more than pay for the cost of the fertilizer.

MEEKER BALTIC. Grown mostly under dry conditions in northwestern Colorado. Produces an abundance of hay for three or four years. It has not proven to be resistant to wilt and for that reason should only be planted where the intention is to plow it up after four years.

TURKESTAN. A wilt-resisting variety and a good hay yielder. It is a poor seed yielder and the supply is seldom enough to satisfy the demand.

GRIMM. A well known hardy strain. Does not winter kill and produces more and finer hay than common Alfalfa.

LADAK. Ladak is considered resistant to Alfalfa wilt. Is one of the hardiest if not the hardiest of all Alfalfa. Stocks are very limited.

RANGER ALFALFA. A wilt resistant variety developed by the Nebraska Experiment Station and selected from Cossack, Turkestan, and Ladak.

BUFFALO ALFALFA. Developed by the Experiment Station at Hays, Kansas from Kansas Common. It is wilt resistant and high yielder.

"COLUMBINE BRAND" ALFALFA. When you see "Columbine Brand" on a bag or tag, you don't have to ask your dealer to show you the seed. Whether it's from Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, you can rest assured that the quality of the seed itself is the acme of perfection.

ARGENTINE ALFALFA. Similar to our Common Alfalfa seed. Used extensively when American seed is high priced. Satisfactory for three or four years as a hay crop and for plowing under. Ten per cent of seed is stained orange-red.

APPROX. 70,000,000 LBS. OF AIR-NITROGEN
ABOVE EVERY ACRE. THIS IS AVAILABLE
FREE FOR SOIL AND CROP IMPROVEMENT IF YOU
**CONVERT LEGUME SEEDS
INTO FERTILIZER PLANTS**

Inoculating by **NITRAGIN** with

ALFALFA
RED CLOVER
SWT. CLOVER
COWPEAS
PEAS
VETCH
A. W. PEAS
SOYBEANS
LESPEDEZA
PEANUTS
BEANS
ALL LEGUMES

BUILD UP YOUR SOIL Inoculate Your Legumes
With **NITRAGIN**
Inoculate your Legume seeds even tho planted on
fields that have been inoculated before. Field tests
have shown that better crops are harvested when
Legume seeds are inoculated even when planted on
fields where inoculated seeds of the same Legume
crops had grown the previous year.

NITRAGIN INOCULATION PRICES
When Ordering, ALWAYS State Name of Seed

COMBINATION (AB)		LESPEDEZA—Hulled or Unhulled	
Size	Retail	Size	Retail
1 bu. ea.	\$.50	100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs. seed)	\$.50
2 bu. ea. ....	.90		

ALFALFA
Sweet, Bur, Hubam Clovers
1 bu. ea.\$.50

CLOVERS
Red, Alsike, Crimson,
White and Ladino
1 bu. ea.\$.50

PEAS (All Varieties)
VETCHES (All Varieties)
100 lb. size (Inoculates up to 100 lbs.) ea.....\$.50

BEANS—Naw, Pinto, Wax, String, Kidney, Gr. Northern
1 bu. ea.\$.50

PEANUTS, COW PEAS	
2 bu. ea.....	\$.35
5 bu. ea.....	.55

SOYBEANS (All Varieties, Including Edible)
2 bu. ea.....\$.35
5 bu. ea......55
25 bu. (one can) ea.. 2.50

GARDEN SIZE
Garden Peas and Beans
Sweet Peas, Lupines and Edible Soybeans
Enough for 8 lbs. seed
Retail Price 15c each.

NITRAGIN—Oldest and Most Widely Used Inoculator in America

CLOVER and GRASS SEED

Good Seed Is Always the Cheapest

CLOVER



The features or qualities which make Sweet Clover so valuable are: First, the ability to thrive, produce good hay and good pasture on very poor soils; and, second, the ability to improve the soil on which it is growing.

Although Sweet Clover is very hardy and will thrive in the most unfavorable places, it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose dirt to cover and by sowing scarified seed.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*.)

A biennial, grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, vigorous grower, extremely hardy and produces abundant pasture and lots of hay. This is the standard Sweet Clover of the country.

BIENNIAL YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*.)

This is also a biennial, about two weeks earlier than the white, but not quite as tall. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value.

HUBAM CLOVER. Annual White Blossom that produces an abundance of hay or green manure the first year.

MADRID SWEET CLOVER. An improved variety of biennial Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover. Produces heavier yields and more valuable hay than Common Yellow Blossom.

RED CLOVER (*Trifolium Pratensis*.) Be careful to select seed which does not contain Buckthorn. You can depend on our Sunflower and Columbine brands of Red Clover.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*.) A hardy perennial, excellent for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass for lawns and pasture.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*.) Especially valuable for growing on wet or swampy land.

STRAWBERRY CLOVER. A clover that is becoming very popular for use on alkali ground. It makes excellent pasture for live stock and will thrive, when once established, in very wet ground. It will even grow right under water. Five or six pounds will seed an acre. Where it is difficult to get a stand from seed, we recommend growing Strawberry Clover in good soil and transplanting it on the poor soil.

LADINO CLOVER. A giant form of White Clover, growing 2 to 4 times as large.

PASTURE MIXTURES

MORTON'S PASTURE MIXTURE. For permanent irrigated pastures.

	Lbs.
Orchard Grass	15
Brome Grass	15
Meadow Fescue	10
Timothy	6
Yellow Sweet Clover.....	4
Total pounds for one acre.....	50

GRASS SEED MIXTURES FOR ALKALINE SOILS.

	Lbs.
Yellow Sweet Clover	6
Slender Wheat Grass	8
Meadow Fescue	6
Brome Grass	6
Red Top	4
Total pounds for one acre.....	30

BARTELDES COLUMBINE MIXTURE. For irrigated pastures.

	Lbs.
Brome Grass (Lincoln).....	10
Orchard Grass	10
Meadow Fescue	5
Alta Fescue	5
Ladino Clover	2
Total pounds for one acre.....	32

BARTELDES COLUMBINE MIXTURE. For dry land pasture.

	Lbs.
Crested Wheat	4
Blue Grama	2
Buffalo	1
Sand Love	1
Total pounds for one acre.....	8

INTERMEDIATE WHEAT GRASS. A tall bluish-green, sod forming perennial grass that produces a heavy growth of basal leaves. Growth starts early in the spring, and continues on into the summer; greens up in fall after short dormant period. Highly nutritious. Does well on dry land and under irrigation. Drill seed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch deep in heavy soils and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in sandy land. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre for solid stands, and 4 pounds per acre for seed production in 40 inch rows.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*.) Well adapted to spring and summer grazing, greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Excellent hay crop. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre.

PASTURE AND HAY GRASSES

SUPERIORITY OF RESEEDED PASTURES

Abandoned farm land of questionable value for crop production can be returned profitably to grass.

Reseeded pastures can support more cattle and produce two to four times as much beef per acre as well-managed native range. It is comparatively easy to establish grass by drilling a mixture of well-adapted species in the protective stubble left by a previous crop of close-drilled Sorghum.

Ordinary grain drills will handle most of the larger seeded grasses. Smaller seeds can be planted with Garden Seed Planters.

BROMUS INERMIS or HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS. Cattle like it, wonderful drought resister, and will stand intense cold. Aside from alfalfa no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than *Bromus inermis*.

LINCOLN BROME. Smooth Brome selected by Nebraska Experimental Station for its abundance of foliage.

MOUNTAIN BROME GRASS (*Bromus Marginatus*.) A perennial bunch grass that starts very early in the spring and stays green longer than most grasses. Hardy and stands drought well. Mixes well with Alfalfa. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*.) Bermuda grass lawns remain green all summer without artificial watering. Seed is sown at the rate of one pound to 500 square feet, for lawns and 3 to 5 pounds per acre for pasture.

BUFFALO GRASS. Used for dry land lawns at rate of one pound per 400 square feet. For pasture, use in a mixture with Blue Grama—three pounds of Buffalo and six pounds of Blue Grama per acre.

CRESTED WHEAT. The leading dry land grass in the northern section of the West. Crested Wheat Grass is a long-lived perennial of the bunch grass type but tillers profusely. It also does well when irrigated, grows in both light sandy loams and heavy clay soils. Best results, however, are obtained on soils of medium texture. Crested is slightly tolerant to Alkali. It does well up to 8,000 feet elevation and late reports are showing that it is doing good down in Texas. Crested Wheat is palatable to live stock and has a higher nutritive value than Brome, Slender Wheat, and most Native Grass. If cut for hay, it should be cut shortly after heading or just after blooming but before seeds have formed. Sow six to eight pounds per acre in late fall or early spring at a depth of $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch. Crested Wheat furnishes early and late grazing.

BLUE GRAMA GRASS. Valuable for reseeding ranges. Resistant to over grazing. Sow 12 pounds per acre in March or April not to exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch deep.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS—Fairway Strain. Grows shorter than the Standard strain, has more and finer leaves and produces about the same amount of hay. Can be used for lawns in dry sections.

NATIVE RYE GRASS. A quick growing grass, half annual and half perennial. Excellent for lawns when used with Kentucky Blue Grass, as it grows fast and protects the blue grass. Sow 30% native rye and 70% blue grass.

MEADOW FESCUE or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*Festuca Pratensis*.) Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Succeeds on poor soils, makes good hay earlier than other varieties, cattle thrive on it whether in dry or green state. Withstands dry weather and freezing, and produces an abundant crop of seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds to the acre. A mixture of $\frac{2}{3}$ Meadow Fescue and $\frac{1}{3}$ Kentucky Blue Grass is fine for lawns.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*.) Withstands droughts, grows well in the shade, flourishes in wet or poor ground. Good pasture for cows. Sow 20 to 25 pounds per acre.

RED TOP GRASS. One of our best native grasses. Especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands, liable to overflow, and on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses. Mixed with Alsike Clover makes fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. Fourteen pounds of solid seed to the acre. Should be cut when in full flower. More easily cured than any other grass.

REED CANARY GRASS. A perennial that will do well in very moist places. Makes good hay and pasture. Sow six pounds per acre. Smothers out weeds.

SAND DROP SEED. A native dry land grass, good for binding soil and very palatable. Seed is very small and inexpensive. Plant two to three pounds per acre.

SAND LOVE GRASS. A lush growing, fine-stemmed, medium tall bunch grass which produces a high yield of excellent forage. A real beef producer; adapted to most sandy areas in the Great Plains region. Plant one to two pounds per acre, preferably in the spring. Advisable to mix with Grama where patches of heavy soils are apparent.

SLENDER WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyrum tenerum*.) Another good perennial with drought-resisting habits. Produces $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay per acre, which is well liked by live stock.

TALL OR ALTA FESCUE. Somewhat coarser than Meadow Fescue and more drought resistant, more productive, more alkali tolerant and fully as palatable.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A tall, long-lived, deep-rooted perennial that is winter hardy. Height 3 to 5 feet. Requires well-drained, light soils, with medium moisture. Used for hay and pasture.

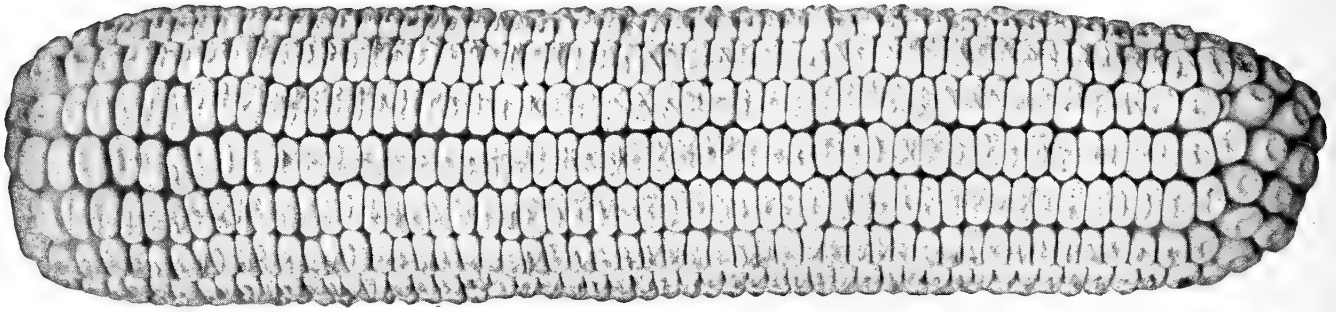
TIMOTHY and ALSIKE MIXED. Used extensively in the mountain area. We can supply mixtures containing 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% Alsike.

WEeping LOVE GRASS. A high producing grass from South Africa that supports more cattle per acre than most grasses, but not so much grain per head. Not very palatable and not long-lived.

WESTERN WHEAT GRASS (*Agropyrum Smithii*.) Grows taller than Crested Wheat Grass and produces more hay and seed per acre, but does not provide as much pasturage. A good drought resister and perennial.

TALL WHEAT GRASS. A tall perennial bunch grass. Shows great promise for hay and pasture under wet, seepy, alkaline conditions, high altitude areas, and more limited use in semi-arid areas. Starts growth in early spring and continues late into summer. Greens up in fall after short dormant period. Very nutritious. Use as a hay or pasture grass in alkaline or wet areas where other grasses do not produce; in connection with other pastures to extend grazing season because of late maturity; in mixture in low wet ends of waterways; or in low areas subject to flooding or standing water. Plant 8 to 10 pounds per acre.

SEED CORN



COLORADO HYBRIDS

Blue Tagged, state registered and sealed; adapted to Colorado conditions. All yellow varieties.

1952 PRICES—\$11.20 PER BUSHEL

MEDIUM FLAT GRAIN.

COLORADO 125 (Wisconsin 455)

One of the best to use for higher altitudes.

A Yellow Corn that is regarded as maturing in 100 days. It will usually mature grain in northern Colorado when planted as late as June 1st. It is about ten days earlier than Minnesota 13 or Colorado 13.

WISCONSIN 341, 90-day.

WISCONSIN 416, 95-day. This is an outstanding early hybrid. Outyielding Colorado 13 under official supervision. Will mature two weeks earlier than Colorado 13.

WISCONSIN 464, 100-day. This hybrid outyielding Colorado 125 in the test plot at the Colorado A. & M. in 1947, and is doing better for farmers under irrigation this year.

WISCONSIN 255, 85-day. One of the earliest varieties and a good producer.

J15, 107-Day. This is a new type that is showing a lot of promise. We are replacing Colo. 151 with this variety because it is a better yielder. It has plenty of foliage to make good ensilage, and stands well for picking.

J-18, 118-day. This is an outstanding hybrid for the Platte Valley and regions of the same maturity. Farmers that have tried it in the Fort Lupton area think it is tops.

J-21, 120-day. This is another top notcher in its maturity class. In the official test plot for 1947 on Herb Graves farm it made 118.62 bushels. Produces plenty of forage.

COLORADO 152. A constant top yielder in Colorado A. & M. plots at Fort Collins. 110-day maturity.

COLORADO 176. Adapted to regions such as the Platte valley or of similar maturity date. Has shown up well in dry land plots as well as in irrigated sections.

OPEN POLLINATED SEED CORN

MINNESOTA No. 13. Early maturing, yellow, fair-sized ears and a good yielder. Stalks are about six feet high and are excellent for silage.

COLORADO YELLOW DENT. An early Yellow-grained variety which matures almost with the flints. Can be grown in almost any locality. Stalks of our strains are large with broad leaves. Ears are 8 to 10 inches with 16 rows.

WHITE AUSTRALIAN. The earliest and surest variety we have for our dry weather and short seasons. It is a flint corn, producing large, long ears.

GEHU FLINT. Similar to White Australian except that it is a yellow corn. Does well on dry land and is grown extensively in southeast Wyoming.

BLUE SQUAW CORN. This variety grows very dwarf and is one of the best for resisting drought. Kernels are blue and white.

COLORADO No. 13. A re-selection and practically the same as Minnesota 13.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. An old standby that makes excellent ensilage corn.

EUREKA ENSILAGE. A white corn, produced in the South, our seed coming from Virginia. Produces most tonnage for ensilage, but will not produce ears in this locality.

IOWA SILVER MINE. A pure white corn that does well in Colorado. We have Colorado-grown corn for maturing grain and eastern-grown corn for ensilage purposes.

IMPROVED LEAMING. A good ensilage corn. Stalks are 10 to 12 feet high with plenty of leaf.

SUDAN GRASS

(Andropogon Sorghum)



Sudan is a tall, leafy annual grass of the Sorghum family. It is a native of a hot, dry climate, which makes it naturally adapted to the dry conditions of the Middle West. It has been grown with marked success from South Dakota to Texas, and it also grows equally well through the humid regions from Maryland to Louisiana. Under irrigation, very good results have been secured in Colorado, Arizona and California.

Sudan Grass may be sown broadcast, drilled or in cultivated rows. Where there is sufficient moisture, broadcasting or drilling is preferable; otherwise the grass is likely to be coarse. In seeding this way, three pecks to the acre should be used. In cultivated rows three feet apart, three pounds of seed to the acre are sufficient.

Sudan makes a large crop of hay, which yields an average of two cuttings or about four tons of fine hay per acre, but a great many farmers use Sudan as summer pasture. It crosses very readily with all of the cultivated varieties of sorghums, so that when it is grown near any such variety, more or less numerous hybrid plants will appear. The hybrid plants should be rogued out. This should be done as soon as the hybrids are in bloom.

SWEET SUDAN. Same as regular Sudan but with sweeter stalk and more palatable to livestock.

GRAIN *and* FORAGE SORGHUMS

Most Sorghums are planted in rows by surface planting or listing in furrows; surface planting in regions of moderate rainfall and listing in dry regions. In general three to four-inch spacing in rows is best for sorghos, six to eight-inch spacing for grain sorghums when grown for forage, and twelve to fifteen inches when planted for grain. Plant three to four pounds of seed per acre. If rainfall is thirty-five to forty inches, eight to twelve pounds may be planted when growing for forage or silage.



In close drilling or broadcasting, plant thirty to forty-five pounds per acre if rainfall is less than twenty-five inches, and sixty to seventy-five pounds if over twenty-five inches of rainfall.



BLACK AMBER. Seed light brown in black shiny hull. Stalks slender, juicy, sweet and with few leaves. Height 6 to 9 feet. Matures 90 to 100 days.



RED AMBER. Seed light brown in dark red hull, stalks slender, juicy, sweet and mid-leafy. Height 6 to 8 feet. Matures 100 days. Yields more forage than Black Amber.



ORANGE. Seeds yellow-brown in black or dark red hulls. Stalks mid-stout, juicy, sweet and mid-leafy. Height 6 to 8 feet. Matures 115 days.

KANSAS ORANGE. Seed brown with dark red-brown to black hull, elongated and flat on one side. Stalks mid-stout, juicy, sweet, leafy. Height 7 to 10 feet. Matures 120 to 125 days.



SOURLESS ORANGE (African Millet). Seed pale buff with yellow-brown hull. Stalks mid-stout, juicy, sweet, leafy. Height 6 to 9 feet. Matures 115 days.



HONEY (Japanese Seeded Ribbon). Seed red-brown in brown-red hull. Stalks stout, juicy, sweet, leafy. Height 7 to 10 feet. Matures 125 days. Grown for syrup and silage in South.



SUMAC. Seed small dark reddish brown with black to red-brown hull. Stalks mid-stout, juicy, sweet, leafy. Height 6 to 8 feet. Matures 120 days. Heavy yielder.



LEOTI RED. Seed buff in yellowish red hull. Stalks slender, juicy, sweet, mid-leafy. Height 6 to 7 feet. Matures 105 days.

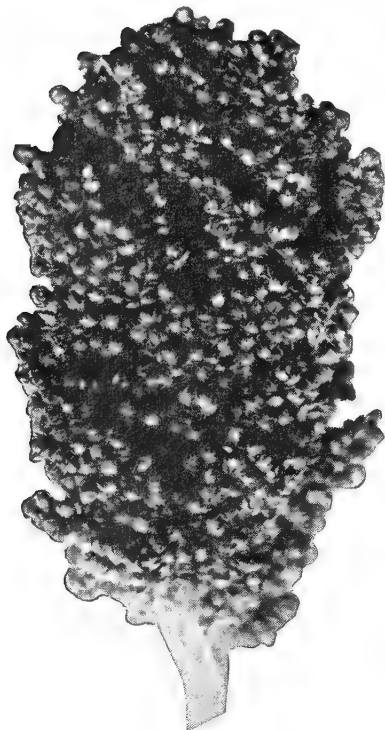


ATLAS SORGO. Seed white with red-brown to black spots. Stalks mid-stout, juicy, sweet, leafy. Height 6 to 9 feet. Matures grain in 125 days. Has advantage of sweet stalk and white palatable grain.



NORKAN. Seed white with black to brown spots. Stalks slender, juicy, sweet, leafy. Height 6 feet. Matures 110 days.

GRAIN SORGHUMS



HEGARI (Dwarf). This greatly resembles the Dwarf Black-hulled White Kaffir, but the heads are larger, the stems thicker and more juicy. Grows 4 to 4½ feet tall, matures in 85 to 100 days. Enormous yield and the earliness combine to make a wonderful variety.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFFIR. Grains are nearly white with black hull. Characterized by stout, short-jointed stems, numerous broad, stiff leaves, cylindrical or oblong leaves, square at the tip. This is the old standard variety.

PINK KAFFIR. An intermediate between the black hull and the red. It will grow in wetter soil and will

stand more dry weather than the white. Stalk is slender, but the plant has many leaves and will make as much fodder as other kaffirs. Seed pinkish white, head cylindrical, 10 to 14 inches long.

HIGHLAND KAFFIR. Originated at the Akron station. Seeds are white with small reddish-brown spots. Grows about 36 inches high. Stalks are fine stemmed and juicy.

IMPROVED COES SORGO. Suitable for forage or grain. Matures in ninety days. Contains high sugar content and is sweet. Well adapted to eastern Colorado.

COLBY MILO. A new short seasoned variety of grain sorghum which grows about 20 inches high. Heads are erect, seeds are yellow and threshes free from the glumes.

SOONER or 60 DAY MILO. A non-saccharine sorghum of high feeding value. well adapted to eastern Colorado and western Kansas for a grain crop. The seed is larger than Kaffir and is claimed to be equal to corn in feeding value.

BROOM CORN. Black Spanish. The leading standard variety. Glumes are dark brown to black. Favored by growers because of early maturity and tendency to produce finer, straighter brush with less reddening than the older type.

MILLET



Used in this country principally as a catch crop and for this purpose it is very valuable, as it can be sown quite late and still make an excellent crop of hay. A very good crop to grow on foul land to get rid of weeds. Also makes lots of feed.

GERMAN MILLET. Enormous heads, heavy yield of seed and hay.

SIBERIAN MILLET. Early, hardy, withstands drought.

WHITE WONDER MILLET. The heads of this variety will run from 8 to 18 inches and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. Foliage heavy.

JAPANESE MILLET. Also known as Billion Dollar Grass. Enormous yields.

HOG MILLET. Large seeded yellow variety. Seed makes excellent feed.

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET. Large seeded red variety.

WHEAT

TENMARQ. A heavier yielding fall wheat. A cross between Marquis and Turkey Red. Has stiff straw.

THATCHER. A relatively new beardless, hard red spring wheat; rust resistant and of very good milling and baking quality.

TURKEY RED. A hard, bearded winter wheat.

MARQUIS. An old standby in spring wheat. It is beardless and a good yielder.

REWARD WHEAT. A new high yielding hard, beardless, red spring wheat that does well on dry land.

Wichita, Pawnee and Comanche are new improved fall wheats.

BEANS

We can supply the following dried Beans: Pinto, Great Northern, and Red Kidney.

SOY BEANS

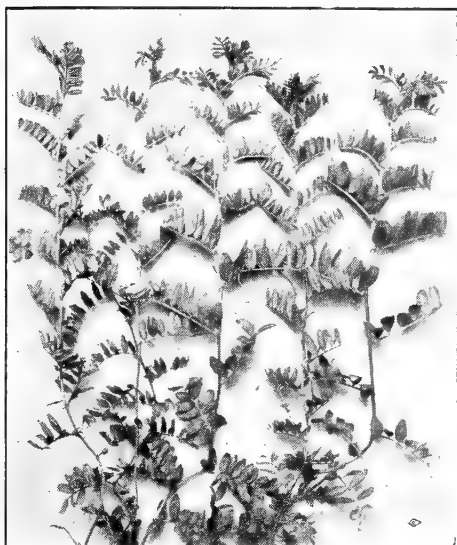
Are becoming more popular every year. Used for hay, a soil builder and has a wide variety of commercial uses. Also used with corn in ensilage.

We are located in the heart of the growing section, and can furnish the very best in forage crop seeds.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

Single heads measure 15 to 20 inches in diameter and contain an immense amount of seed. The best egg-producing food known for poultry, and can be raised cheaper than corn. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre.

SAND VETCH (Vicia Villosa)



Sometimes called Hairy Vetch or Winter Vetch. Valuable for forage and fertilizing purposes. Makes good hay, ensilage and pasture, and the yield of green fodder is immense.

SPRING VETCHES or TARES. Similar in growth to Sand Vetch, but for spring planting only.

FLAX SEED

Largely grown in Kansas for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre. Can furnish choice, re-cleaned seed any time at market price.

BARLEY

TREBI BARLEY. Colorado's heaviest yielding barley. Kernels large, awns are long, but break off easily in threshing and makes excellent feed.

CLUB MARIOT BARLEY. Very heavy yielder, especially on dry land.

COLSESS BARLEY. Beardless, non-shattering, ripens early, yields over 70 bushels per acre and has stiff straw.

WHITE HULLESS BARLEY. Has no beards or hulls. Does remarkably well on dry land and in high altitudes. Very early.

BEECHER BARLEY. A semi-smooth awned barley that is especially suited for dry land.

WINTER BARLEY. Grown like winter wheat. Becoming more popular each year in Colorado.

LICO BARLEY. Six rowed, smooth awned, early barley with stiff straw and a good yielder on irrigated ground.

VELVON BARLEY. A heavy yielding six row barley. Stiff straw semi-smooth awn. For irrigated areas.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE



Excellent pasture for cattle, sheep, hogs and chickens. Endures cold weather and lasts after ordinary pasture is gone. Sow on wheat stubble for fall pasture, either broadcast or in rows. In drills it takes three to five pounds and broadcast five to ten pounds per acre.

FIELD PEAS

San Luis Valley or Colorado Stock; Do Well as High as 9,000 Feet.

Field peas grow on most any kind of soil but do best on clayey loams. It makes exceptionally good feed for lambs and hogs and the straw is relished by stock. A soil builder. Sow 40 to 50 pounds by drill or 80 to 90 pounds broadcast.

BALBO RYE

An improved fall or winter rye. Produces grain and pasturage in abundance. When milk cows are pastured on Balboa Rye their milk is not affected as far as taste is concerned.

SPRING RYE

A quick growing crop which does well on poor worn out soil under dry conditions. Excellent crop for ridding ground of wild oats and other bad weeds. Makes good early pasture and can be used for hay.

COLORADO No. 37 OATS

Because of its stiff straw, it is the best Oat for irrigated sections. A white mid-season Oat that yields a heavy crop.

BRUNKER OATS

Developed by the Colorado Agricultural College at their Akron station. A red Oat which matures early and is drought resistant. A very good dry land Oat.

FALL RYE

Can be grown for a grain crop or planted in spring for summer and winter pasture—maturing grain the following summer.

SIDE OATS

Produces an abundance of oat hay as well as grain. Does well in mountain areas.

BANNOCK OATS

Is a plump, smut-resistant, white, midseason variety that has produced higher yields than other irrigated varieties in Colorado. It is a little earlier than Colorado 37 and straw is finer but stiff.

LAWN GRASSES

We have long been specialists in lawn and other grass seeds. Golf courses demand the highest quality. These golf courses were originally planted with Barteldes seeds or have bought quantities in recent years: Cherry Hills Club, Green Gables, Denver Country Club, Park Hill Wellshire, Lakewood, Broadmoor of Colorado Springs, Glenwood Springs Country Club, Greeley Country Club and many others.

Ninety per cent of the football fields, college and high school, in Colorado, selected Barteldes special football mixture for the athletic plants.

During the last war we supplied seed for the Hansco atomic plant in Washington, Buckley Field, Lowry Field, the ammunition depot at Sidney, Nebr., Camp Carson and many others.

We don't make these statements in a bragging way, but would like to point out that there is a reason for it all, and that is quality.

Select Barteldes Seeds for your lawn, and you will know you will be getting the best.

COLUMBINE MIXED LAWN GRASS. Our Columbine Mixed lawn seed makes a beautiful lawn. It consists of Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Fescue and Highland Bent. This makes a tight turf of good color. You can plant one pound to 100 to 150 square feet and get a good thick fine stand in a fairly short time, or you can plant one pound to 200 to 300 square feet and have it take longer. Price: \$1.25 per lb.

DENVER FANCY MIXED LAWN GRASS. Our Denver Fancy Mixed is a very good moderately priced mixture, made up of Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Fescue, Native Rye, and White Clover. The Rye Grass in this mixture comes up fast and dies out after the first year. The Red Fescue is a fine grass and will stand a lot of tramping. Sow one pound to 100 square feet for quick turf, or one pound to 150 to 200 square feet for slower results. Price, 90c per lb.

SHADY NOOK MIXED LAWN GRASS. Best to use in shade under trees and north of buildings. Also does well in the sun. Sow 1 lb. to 100 square feet. Price, \$1.10 per lb.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. The standard grass of America for farms, and the most widely used in mixtures. Sow 1 lb. to 100 sq. ft. Price: Fancy, \$1.00 per lb.; Columbine, \$1.10 per lb.

MERION BLUE GRASS—B27. Dark green. Grows thicker than common Kentucky Blue. Takes less water, can stand closer mowing, and keeps out Crab Grass better. Sow 4 to 6 lbs. per 1000 square feet. Seed supply very limited. Price: per lb., \$5.00.

SEASIDE BENT GRASS (Creeping). Widely used on putting greens on golf courses. Takes extra care for best results—closer and more frequent mowings, more fertilization, and more water. Very fine bladed. Keeps out weeds as it makes a thick turf. Sow 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. for new lawns. Price: \$1.65 per lb.

ASTORIA AND HIGHLAND BENT. Quite similar. Highland is grown at a higher altitude and under dryer conditions. Makes a thick turf and stays mixed with other grasses whereas Seaside will crowd out other grasses. Either Highland or Astoria are excellent for thickening up an old lawn. Sow 1 lb. to 200 sq. ft. on new lawns and 1 lb. to 400 sq. ft. on old lawns. Price: \$1.65 per lb.

POA TRIVIALIS. Bright green, fine bladed. Does well in shade especially in damp places. Price: \$1.10 per lb.

CHEWINGS FESCUE. Round bladed, fine grass, that does well in shade, especially in dry places. Stands a lot of tramping. Price: \$1.50 per lb.

RED CREEPING FESCUE. Similar to Chewings but spreads more. Price: \$1.25 per lb.

NATIVE RYE GRASS. A quick growing annual. Slightly coarser than Blue Grass. A good nurse crop variety. Price: \$40c per lb.

We do not recommend Meadow Fescue, Canada Blue or Red Top for lawn usage.

WEED KILLERS

2, 4-D Formulations. For killing dandelions, plantain and other lawn weeds without injuring permanent lawn grasses. For killing annual weeds in grain crop, and for controlling Bindweed, and other perennial weeds.

NEW IMPROVED WEEDONE

8 ounces	.....\$1.00
1 quart	.....2.75
1 gallon	.....6.95
5 gallons	.....Per Gal., 5.00
54 gallons	.....Per Gal., 4.75

WEEDONE BRUSH KILLER 32

1 gallon	.....\$8.90
5 gallons	.....Per Gal., 8.50
30 gallons	.....Per Gal., 7.80
54 gallons	.....Per Gal., 7.75

WEEDONE LV-4

1 gallon	.....\$8.40
5 gallons	.....Per Gal., 8.18
30 gallons	.....Per Gal., 7.95
54 gallons	.....Per Gal., 7.90

DOW ESTERAN 44

1 gallon	.....\$7.75
5 gallons	.....Per Gal., 7.55
50 gallons	.....Per Gal., 7.35

2-4 DOW WEED KILLER FORMULA "40"

1 gallon	.....\$7.50
5 gallons	.....Per Gal., 7.30
50 gallons	.....Per Gal., 7.10

WEED-B-GON

4-oz. bottle	.....\$0.50
16-oz. bottle	.....1.50

WEED-NO-MORE

8-oz. can	.....\$1.00
Quart can	.....2.98

END-O-WEED

½ pint	.....\$0.98
Quart	.....2.69

WEEDONE CRAB GRASS KILLER

(Potassium Cyanate)

Most Effective When Applied on Young Crab Grass.

Kills crab grass plants with little discoloration to permanent grasses. Also kills chick weed. Apply early, when crab grass first appears. 6½-oz. can, treats 500 square feet, \$1.00; 26-oz. can, treats 2,000 square feet \$3.00.



ACME INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES



ACME ROTENONE GARDEN DUST. A non-poisonous dust that may be dusted on plants or mixed with water and sprayed. 1-lb. pkg., 50c; 1 lb. in pump duster, 65c.



ACME LIQUID ROTENONE. A non-poisonous liquid that mixes with water for both sucking and chewing insects. 1 ounce makes 6 gallons of spray. 1 oz., 35c; 6 oz., \$1.00; 16 oz., \$2.15; 1 gal., \$13.50.

ACME TOMATO DUST. Contains tri-basic copper and basic copper arsenate to take care of tomato blight, fruit worm and flea beetle. 1 lb., 60c; 4 lbs., \$1.50.

ARSENATE OF LEAD. Controls chewing insects. Safe on tender foliage. Good control on apple trees. 1 lb., 70c; 4 lbs., \$1.75.

DIMITE

DIMITE. For controlling red spiders and clover mites. 2 oz., 69c.

SPERGON INCREASES CROP YIELDS

Spergon is a seed protectant. For all seed in all soils. Compatible with legume bacteria, stimulates growth, and prevents seed decay and damping off. Reports show that Pinto bean growers increased their stands 29% in Colorado by using three ounces of Spergon per hundred pounds of seed.

1-oz. pkg., 25c; 1-lb. pkg., \$2.25; 10-lb. drum, \$20.00; 50-lb. drum, \$93.80; 100-lb. drum, \$178.00.

Wettable Spergon—1-lb. pkg. \$1.25

EVERGREEN

Non-poisonous pyrethrum insecticide that kills by contact. Mixes readily with water. 1 oz., 35c; 6 oz., \$1.15; 1 pint, \$2.45; 1 quart, \$4.10; 1 gallon, \$12.60; 5 gallons, \$58.00.

CYANOGAS

Cyanogas A is a grayish powder that gives off hydrocyanic-acid gas when exposed to the air. This gas is deadly to rodent and insect pests and will kill them almost immediately.



CYANOGAS ANT KILLER does not rely on feeding habits of the ants. It kills them with gas. The spouted 4-oz. can (enough to kill a million ants) is especially designed for treating ant nests in gardens and lawns. 4-oz. can, 40c.

Write us for special circulars giving full information about the uses of Cyanogas.

Cyanogas A

1 lb. \$ 1.00 25 lbs. \$12.50
5 lbs. 3.75 100 lbs. 30.00

TRI-GEN

Rose Garden Spray Treatment

An all-purpose spray. Mildew and Black Spot easily controlled in addition to chewing and sucking insects. Controls all pests on roses when used as directed.

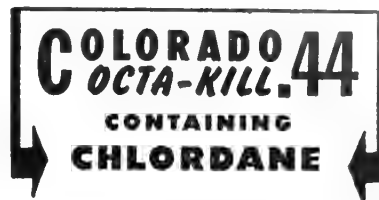
Economy E Kit (8 quarts) \$1.35
Economy A Kit (16 quarts) 2.25
Economy B Kit (64 quarts) 6.00

BLACK LEAF 40

(NICOTINE SULPHATE)

This is splendid for use as a contact spray to kill green and wooly Aphis, Plant Lice, Red Spiders, Cabbage Aphids and Onion Thrips. It is especially effective for the green Aphis or plant Lice on Roses, Sweet Peas, Shrubs and Apple trees.

1-oz. bottle, 36c (makes 3 to 6 gallons of spray); 5 oz., \$1.05; 1 lb., \$2.42; 2 lbs., \$4.15; 5 lbs., \$7.40; 10 lbs., \$12.85.



KILLS

**Grasshoppers—Roaches
Water Bugs—Bed Bugs
Garden Pests—Flies**

OCTA-KILL

(2½% Chlordane)

For household use. Use full strength. For plants dilute with 5 parts water.

Each

Pints \$0.79
Quarts 1.39

COLORADO 44 DUST

(5% Chlordane)

Use 20 lbs. per acre. Handy 1-lb. pump gun duster for household or garden use.

Each

1-lb. Garden Duster. . \$.89
5-lb. bag 1.95
100 lbs. (50-lb. bags) 9.00

COLORADO 44 EMULSION CONCENTRATE

(44% Chlordane)

For field use, 1 qt. per acre in whatever amount of water is necessary to cover an acre.

4-oz. \$0.75	1 Quart \$3.25
8-oz. 1.25	1 Gallon 8.40
1 pint 1.95	5 Gallons, per gal. 7.50
	55 Gallons, per gal. 7.25

MOUSE SEED

A special kind of seed that attracts mice and contains a poison that causes them to go outside and die. Pkt., 25c.

USE GERMACO HOTCAPS

For

**EARLIER, BIGGER, SAFER
CROPS**



HOTKAPS are waxed paper cones, easily set out in quantity over seed or growing plants. They guard against rain, frost, cold, wind, hail, birds and insects, and maintain perfect mulch. Growth is forced and yield is increased 10 to 25 per cent. Crops mature 2 to 3 weeks earlier, and bring premium prices.

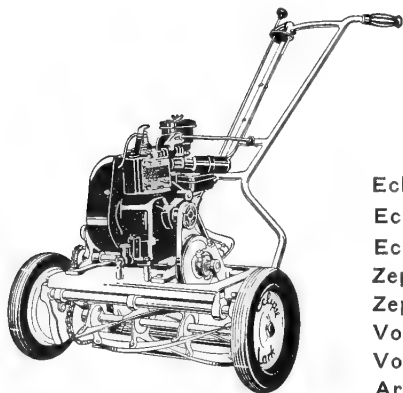
1,000 to carton.....	Per M, \$18.35
5,000	Per M, 18.20
10,000	Per M, 18.05
25,000	Per M, 17.90

25 pkg. complete.....	Each, .95
100 pkg. complete.....	Each, 3.15
250 pkg. complete.....	Each, 5.90
Steel Setter	Each, 1.95
Fibreboard Setter alone	Each, .20

ECLIPSE LAWN MOWERS

Precision built for years and years of satisfactory service.

POWER MOWERS . . . HAND MOWERS



Lark

ECLIPSE LAWN MOWER PRICES—F. O. B. DENVER Including Government Tax on Power Mowers

	Retail		Retail
Eclipse L—16-inch	\$ 36.50	Lark—18-inch	\$131.25
Eclipse L—18-inch	38.00	Rocket (Rope)—20-inch	155.10
Eclipse L—Hi-Cut	38.00	Rocket (Lever)—20-inch	159.50
Zephyr—16-inch	31.75	Parkhound—21-inch	196.30
Zephyr—18-inch	33.50	Rolloway—25-inch	327.85
Vogue—16-inch	28.75	Speedway—32-inch	428.85
Vogue—18-inch	30.25	Sulky	62.10
Arlington—16-inch only	24.20		

SHERMAN ACCESSORIES

No. 75—"Portable" Multiple Sprinklers (3).....	\$3.50
No. 302—Flat Spray .....	.65
No. 300—3 inch Round Rose Spray.....	1.20
No. 300—4 inch Round Rose Spray.....	1.75
No. 53—Hose Siamese $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.....	.75
Tulip Sprinklers	1.60
Gold Label Nozzles.....	1.45
Diamond Nozzles	1.10
No. 85CL—Long Grip Hose Couplings, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in..	.42
No. 85CLF .....	.28
No. 12CL—Long Grip Hose Mender, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in..	.17
No. 85—Brass Couplings, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	.32
No. 14—Brass Hose Clamps.....	.10
No. 130—Galvanized Steel Clamps.....	.07
No. 72—"Stay-Flat" Multiple Sprinklers (4).....	3.40
No. 72—"Stay-Flat" Multiple Sprinklers (3).....	2.50
No. 44—Brass Rose Spray, 3-inch.....	.90
No. 44—Brass Rose Spray, 4-inch.....	1.10
No. 78A—Hose Washers, 12 on clip.....	.07
No. 302—Handy Spray .....	.65

SANCO

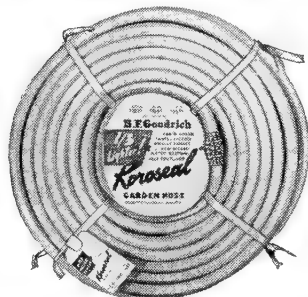
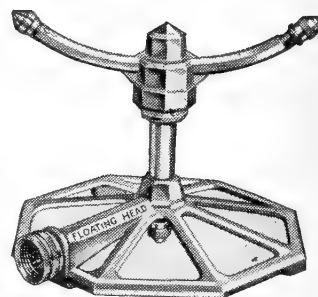
FLOATING HEAD SPRINKLER

Covers large area. A long lasting sprinkler for only \$4.75.



SANCO QUICK COUPLER

One part fits on hose and the other on faucet. To disengage, simply unbuckle. 90c complete. Extra connections for hose end, 35c each.



GOODRICH KOROSEAL HOSE

Light in weight, green in color: Will last for years and years.

$\frac{5}{8}$ -in.—75 ft. coupled..	\$13.85
$\frac{5}{8}$ -in.—50 ft. coupled..	9.80
$\frac{5}{8}$ -in.—25 ft. coupled..	5.75

GOODRICH SIGNAL HOSE

$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch—25 feet, coupled, black.....	\$3.95
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch—50 feet, coupled, black.....	6.95

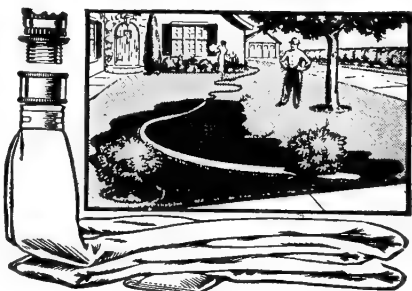
SOIL SOAKERS

SOIL-SOAKER

Water seeps through pores of canvas, giving gentle, steady flow throughout its length. Equipped with regular hose connection for attaching to hose or pipe.

Each

No. 0—12 feet..	\$2.10
No. 1—18 feet..	2.75
No. 2—30 feet..	4.10
No. 3—50 feet..	6.60



Attaches to hose, lays on its side in area to be watered, reduces pressure so that large volume of water will flow with gentle regularity. Avoids washing top soil. Price \$1.25.

PEAT MOSS

High quality Canadian Peat Moss for poultry litter and for garden and lawn use.

	Per Bale
Horticultural grade	Large Bale, \$5.00
Poultry grade	Large Bale, 5.00
Horticultural grade	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bale, 2.75
Carry Home Package.....	2.09

GEORGIA PEAT MOSS

Packaged especially for house plants and dish gardens. 1-lb. pkg., 35c; $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. pkg., 65c.

DUNHAM WATER WEIGHT LAWN ROLLER

	Diameter	Width	Water Filled	
No. 2	14 inches	24 inches	165 lbs.	\$17.50
No. 4	18 inches	24 inches	230 lbs.	20.50
No. 7	24 inches	24 inches	530 lbs.	27.50

OHIO SPIKE DISC

No. 8T	\$17.50
--------------	---------

FLAME THROWERS

No. 99—Aeroil Weed Burner.....	\$24.80
--------------------------------	---------

TURBINE SPRINKLER



Tenite head; cast iron runner type base; needs no lubrication. Price, \$1.25.

WISS SHEARS AND PRUNERS

No. 8½C—8½-inch Hedge Shears.....	\$3.25
No. 8½E—8½-inch Hedge Shears.....	5.25
No. 8½E—9½-inch Hedge Shears.....	5.50
No. 6½L—6½-inch Hedge Shears.....	3.25
No. 908—Pruning Shears, anvil type.....	3.00
No. 607R—Pruning Shears, conventional type.....	2.75
No. 609—Pruning Shears, conventional type.....	3.00
No. 5600—Drop Forged Grass Shears.....	2.75
No. 700—Vertical Action Grass Shears.....	2.15
No. 500—Vertical Action Grass Shears.....	1.40
No. 321SA—Lopping Shears.....	6.95
No. 19F—Lopping Shears.....	4.75
No. 324T—Lopping Shears.....	5.75

SPRAY-ETTE GARDEN HOSE SPRAYER

Attaches to garden hose. 1½ gallon capacity. For spraying weed killers, insecticides, liquid fertilizers, etc.

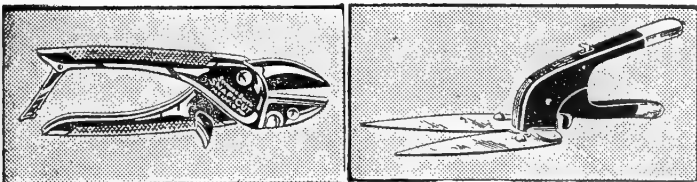
Each\$2.95

HAYES FERTL-RAIN

15-gallon capacity applicator. Similar to Spray-ette, but larger.

Each\$3.45

SEYMOUR-SMITH SHEARS



Snap Cut Pruner

Ezy-Cut Grass Shears

No. 057—Special Grass Shears.....	\$1.25
No. A57—Improved Ezy-Cut Grass Shears.....	2.15
No. 017—Ezy-Cut Grass Shears.....	1.50
No. 1575—Stand Up Grass Shears.....	4.20
No. 419—Snap Cut.....	2.75
No. 119—Snap Cut Pruner.....	2.75
No. 118—Ladies Snap Cut Pruner.....	2.10
No. 149—Long Handle Snap Cut Pruner.....	5.25
No. 151—Drop Forged Pruner.....	1.79
No. 26N—8-inch Hedge Shears.....	3.40
No. 26N—9½-inch Hedge Shears.....	3.70
No. A148—8-inch Hedge Shears.....	3.00
No. A54—9-inch Hedge Shears.....	3.85
No. 3—Waters Pattern Tree Pruners, 10 ft.....	5.50
No. 3—Waters Pattern Tree Pruners, 12 ft.....	6.00
No. 20—Saw Head.....	4.00
No. 20B—16-inch Blade.....	2.70
No. 124—Professional Pruner.....	4.00
No. 240—California Pruner.....	2.50
No. 45—Rockdale Pruner.....	3.25
No. 528—Professional Long-Handle Pruner.....	6.25
No. 20-18—Complete saw with 18-ft. pole.....	15.85
No. 202—Head Section Pole, 6 ft. long.....	4.20
No. 203—Extension Section Pole 6 ft. long.....	6.15
No. 2607—Snap Lock Plier Wrench.....	1.95
No. 2610—Snap Lock Plier Wrench.....	2.50

ESTON AEROSOL BOMB

DDT—Pyrethrum container packed under pressure. Turn knob for two seconds for average sized closets and ten seconds for average sized room. One bomb treats 100 rooms or one room 100 times. For flies, moths, bedbugs, etc. Bomb weighs 12 oz. net, light and easy to handle. Each, \$1.25.

THE NEW HAYES JR. IV ALL-PURPOSE SPRAY GUN

The new 4-gallon Spray Gun. Light and easy to handle, weight empty 1¼ lbs—weight fully loaded for 4 gallons of spray, 3 lbs. (By contrast, the average 4-gallon sprayer loaded weighs 44 pounds.) Long barrel easily reaches to inside of plants and low lying leaves and bushes without squatting or kneeling. The finest sprayer available.

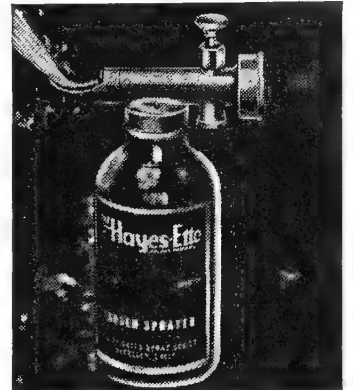
Each\$8.45

HAYES-ETTE SPRAYER FOR THE SMALL GARDEN

A compact little bantam-weight that efficiently does the work of many larger sprayers. Weighs just a little over a pound, filled.

Simply attach to garden hose, press lightly the No-Lead Thumb Button—that's all.

Price \$3.45 each.



TERRA-LITE

Vermiculite Plant Aid.

½ peck size.....	\$0.39
½ bushel size.....	.85
2 bushel size.....	1.85
3¼ bushel size.....	2.25

TURF EDGERS

For trimming grass along sidewalks.

Row'l-Ezy.....	Each, \$4.25
No. 10—Roto Edger, Standard.....	\$3.95
No. 20—Roto Edger, Universal.....	4.95
No. 30—Roto Edger, DeLuxe.....	5.95
Edgemaster Edger.....	4.95

GRASS SHEARS

Miracle Grass Shear.....	\$2.50
Miracle Grass Shear, long handle.....	8.25

CLIPPER MILLS

No. 2B—Special.....	\$122.80
No. 2B—Special, with ½ h. p. motor.....	147.80
Extra Screens.....	4.35
No. 27—With Roll Feed Hopper.....	526.85

THE "CYCLONE" SEED SOWER



A VERY POPULAR SEEDER AND VERY EXTENSIVELY USED.

It is guaranteed to sow perfectly even all varieties of farm seeds such as clover, timothy, red top, alfalfa, lespedeza, sudan grass, oats, rye, millet, wheat, buckwheat, turnip, lawn grass, etc., and can be regulated to sow any amount per acre. This machine is strongly built and mechanically perfect. The bag holds about one-half bushel of seed. It is easily operated. Weight each, 4 lbs.

Price, each, \$4.30.

All Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.



DEPENDABLE PEST CONTROLS FOR HOME AND GARDEN

A BUG-GETA Pellets—Kills Snails, Slugs, Cutworms—handy, easy to use. Economical metaldehyde-arsenical bait in pelleted form. These pellets are easy to distribute in "hard to reach" areas and go 4 times further since they hold up longer than old style meal bait mounds.

OR 100—12-oz. package.....	\$0.40
OR 101—2-lb. package.....	.85
OR 102—5-lb. package.....	1.80

B BOTANO deluxe—the finest multi-purpose dust on the market. Contains 2 potent insecticides, lindane and methoxychlor, and two well-proved fungicides. Look at its uses:

GENERAL FOLIAGE DUST FOR FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES

1. BOTANO deluxe is fine on foliage and kills a wide variety of sucking and chewing insects such as Aphids, Thrips, Mealybugs, White Flies and many chewing insects such as Beetles, Caterpillars, pear and cherry Slugs, etc. It also controls Powdery Mildew, Black Spot and Rust.
2. Soil Insects: Wireworm, Seed-Corn Maggot, Diabrotica Larvae: Treatment: Dust 8 ounces in top soil for each 160 square feet of area. Treat Strawberry Root Weevils on Strawberries, Camellias, Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Primroses, Ornamentals in the same manner.
3. Earwigs—Dust heavily in all frequented areas. BOTANO deluxe acts as a contact poison and two to three treatments a season will usually suffice.
4. Lawn Moth (sod webworm)—Dust one lb. of BOTANO deluxe per 1000 sq. ft. of lawn area and soak into the lawn. Use 2 or 3 such treatments per season.

OR 104—8-oz. Duster.....	\$1.00
OR 105—2-lb. Refill.....	1.95
OR 106—5-lb. Refill.....	3.95

C ORTHO Lawn Groom—the newest thing in scientific lawn treatment . . . it does three big jobs in one application:
Feeds the lawn
Kills the weeds
Controls insects

5 lbs. covers 1000 sq. ft. of lawn . . . about 3 treatments per year will give you a velvety green lawn, free of weeds and soil insects.

OR 107—5 lb. Carton.....	\$1.69
OR 108—10 lb. Carton.....	2.95
OR 109—25 lb. Bag.....	6.05

D ISOTOX Garden Spray—Economical, modern multi-purpose spray containing the sensational new lindane insecticide. Effective general foliage spray against Aphids, Thrips, Beetles, Roses, Camellias, other flowers and shrubs against many chewing and sucking insects. Control Wireworms, many soil pests, also Earwigs, Lawn Moth, (Sod Webworm), Flies. Has very broad usage.

OR 110—2 oz.....	\$ 0.59
OR 111—4 oz.....	1.00
OR 112—Pint.....	2.95
OR 113—½ gallon.....	10.25

E ORTHORIX Spray—Astounding new fungicide for year round use. Controls Mildews—Rose mildew, Peach leaf curl, San Jose Scale and many other plant pests! For both foliage and dormant spraying of flowers, fruits, ornamentals and berries. Excellent soil corrective. Contains remarkable wetting agent that makes every drop highly effective. Here's what John Paul Edwards, eminent rose grower, says, "I was able to *completely control* powdery mildew on my roses and produce plants with outstanding luxuriant green foliage and an abundance of blooms . . . simply by use of ORTHORIX Spray."

OR 114—Pint.....	\$ 0.95
OR 115—Quart.....	1.50
OR 116—Gallon.....	5.00
OR 117—5 Gallon.....	18.00

F TRIOX—Here's what you've been looking for to get rid of those weeds on driveways, curbs and gutters, paths, brick or gravelled walks, tile patios . . . or along fences and around the garage and similar structures. Kills weeds, poisons soil and prevents plant growth 1 to 2 years! Do away with slow, back-breaking hoeing and grubbing.) Kill weeds the easier chemical way with TRIOX. Simply mix with water—apply with sprinkling can or sprayer. *Economical.*

OR 118—1 Quart.....	\$ 1.14
OR 119—1 Gallon.....	4.00
OR 121—5 Gallon.....	14.61

TRD. MKS. BUG-GETA, BOTANO, ORTHO, ISOTOX, TRIOX, REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORP.

DOBBINS SUPERBILT SPRAYERS

All factory tested, fully guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship.

All Prices Subject to Change Without Notice.

Hand Sprayers



Large opening for easy filling and cleaning. Heavy galvanized tank, welded seams, patented, self-lubricating pressure, seal valve, plunger, unit pump construction, oil and chemical-proof. Synthetic hose and gaskets.

- No. 44GS—4 gal. tank.....Each, \$13.60
- No. 34GS—3½ gal. tank.....Each, 11.35
- No. 21GS—3½ gal. tank.....Each, 10.15

Dobbins DeLuxe Garden Sprayer

- No. 8—2 gal.Each, \$11.85

Flame Sprayer (Weed Burner)

- No. 310—4 gal. tank.....Each, \$23.85
- Special Spray attachment for No. 210.....Each, 4.98

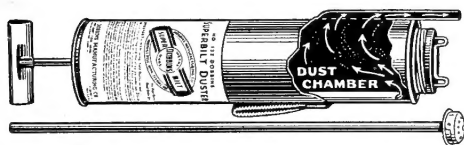
Chemical Sprayers

- No. 31G—2 qt. continuousEach, \$ 2.80
- No. 43G—3 qt. lever action.....Each, 4.60

Atomizers

- No. 704—1 qt. continuous.....Each, \$ 1.15
- No. 702—1 qt. intermittent type.....Each, .55
- No. 710—10 oz. intermittent type.....Each, .45
- No. 720—4 oz. glass containerEach, .32

Dusters



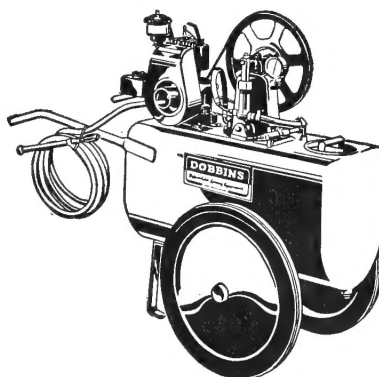
No. 132

- No. 132—Powder chamber 3x4½ inches.....Each, \$ 2.10
(Two-way dust cap.)
- No. 133—Powder chamber 3x4½ inches.....Each, 2.00
(Curved end.)
- No. 200—Universay Crank TypeEach, 25.80
(Capacity 5-10 lbs. dust.)

Wheelbarrow Sprayer

- No. 3171R—12 gallon tank, pressure tank with gauge; semi-pneumatic tired wheels, 6 feet high-pressure hose. Develops continuous pressure up to 150 pounds.....Each, \$47.20

Dobbins Portable Power Sprayers



Rubber tired, heavy, rust-proof, welded steel tanks; pumps have oil-lite crankshaft bearings, all brass with stainless steel ball valves, stainless steel pistons, adjustable relief valves, pressure gauge.

- No. 4240R—25 gallon tank, 1½ g. p. m., pressure from 0 to 250 lbs.....Each, \$223.00
- No. 4260R—50 gallon tank, 3 g. p. m., double cylinder, pressure 0 to 300 lbs.....Each, 381.00
- No. 4250R—50 gallon tank, 1½ g. p. m., single cylinder, pressure 0 to 250 lbs.....Each, 298.50

Dobbins Power Sprayers

(Ask for Complete Power Spray Catalog)

- No. 4193R—Wheelbarrow type. Eighteen gallon tank, 1 h. p. Briggs-Stratton motor, 12½ feet high pressure hoseEach, \$189.50

Dobbins Budget Sprayer

- No. 24G—3½ gal.Each, \$ 7.80
- No. 26G—2½ gal.Each, 7.20

Pamco Sprayers

Bucket type sprayer that fits any type Mason jar. Sprays a fine mist or a 35-ft. stream.

- Senior Sprayer—Includes Undersprayer.....\$8.95
- Junior Sprayer—Includes Undersprayer..... 6.95
- Jar attachment—Fits either sprayer..... 1.35

DUPONT SEED DISINFECTANTS

NEW IMPROVED CERESAN. 4 oz., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.30; 4 lbs., \$4.35; 40 lbs., \$35.85; 100 lbs., \$85.00.

CERESAN M. 14 oz., \$1.25; 3 lbs., \$3.55; 40 lbs., \$35.85; 100 lbs., \$85.00.

SEMESAN. ⅓ oz., 20c; 2 oz., 60c; 4 lbs., \$13.40.

ARASAN. ¾ oz., 25c; 8 oz., \$1.00; 4 lbs., \$6.00.

TERSAN 75. 5¼ oz., \$1.00; 3 lbs., \$6.75.

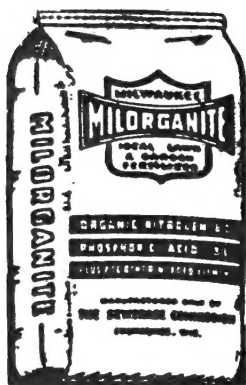
OAKES POULTRY EQUIPMENT

We carry a full line of Oakes Brooders, Waterers, Feeders, etc. Ask for Oakes catalog.



MILORGANITE

Natural All Organic Fertilizer



By using this safe and dependable organic fertilizer, you can carpet your lawn with a beautiful and dense sward of turf. Grass will stay green longer. You can grow more delicious vegetables, gorgeous flowers, better trees, and nicer shrubs.

25, 50,
100-lb.
BAGS

Milorganite is organic, does not burn; clean and easy to handle, and is long-lasting. Retail prices:

25 lbs. \$1.80 50 lbs. \$2.95 100 lbs. \$4.75

Golf Clubs use more Milorganite than any other fertilizer.
Use their prescription and have a greener lawn.

DRI CONURE

A Scientific Blend of Dehydrated Cow Manure, Poultry manure, and Peat Moss. 50-lb bag will provide sufficient fertilizer for 500 square feet of gardening surface, 1,000 square feet of established lawn. Excellent for roses.

7½-lb. bag \$0.60
25-lb. bag 1.90
50-lb. bag 3.00

PLANTABBS

11% Nitrogen, 15% Phosphoric acid, 20% Potash.

PLANTABBS build up resistance to sunless days and indoor temperature changes, assuring abundant foliage and glorious flower coloring!

It's easy to grow green, leafy plants, gorgeous flowers, lovely roses and big-yield garden vegetables. Feed them PLANTABBS!

PLANTABBS are clean, white tablets, providing in highly concentrated form the complete balanced meal plants need, plus Vitamin B₁. **RESULTS GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK!** 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.50 sizes.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

Grows superior plants in soil, sand or water. A clean, odorless, soluble powder. Contains B₁.

1-oz. pkg. makes 6 gallons \$.10
3-oz. can makes 18 gallons25
7-oz. can makes 42 gallons50
1-lb. can makes 100 gallons 1.00
10-lb. drum makes 2,500 gallons 8.00
100-lb. drum makes 10,000 gallons 40.00



A PRODUCT OF SWIFT & COMPANY

VIGORO

COMPLETE PLANT FOOD
for Lawns, Flowers, Shrubs,
Trees and Vegetables

1 lb., 15c; 5 lbs., 53c;
10 lbs., 95c;
25 lbs., \$1.89;
50 lbs., \$3.20;
100 lbs., \$5.35.



FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTORS

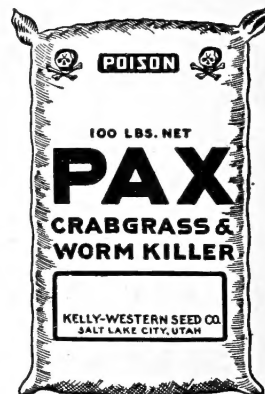
These machines apply commercial fertilizers on lawns evenly and are a necessary tool for good turf maintenance.

	Capacity	Spread	Price
Model BR—Metal.....	25 lbs.	18 inches	\$11.70
Junior—Metal	50-60 lbs.	18 inches	13.74
Standard—Metal	80-90 lbs.	24 inches	48.53
Special—Metal	110-120 lbs.	36 inches	62.71

PAX

Eliminates Crab Grass without turning the lawn brown by destroying the Crab Grass seed in the ground. Pax also fertilizes the lawn and has been successfully used for the control of night crawlers, earwigs, grubs, cutworms and strawberry root weevil.

Apply in early spring or fall. Best result for an even coverage is by the use of fertilizer distributor. It can be applied by hand. Use 6 lbs. of Pax to every 100 sq. ft. (10x10) and thoroughly soak it into the ground immediately. Per 50 lbs., \$5.25; per 100 lbs., \$9.25.



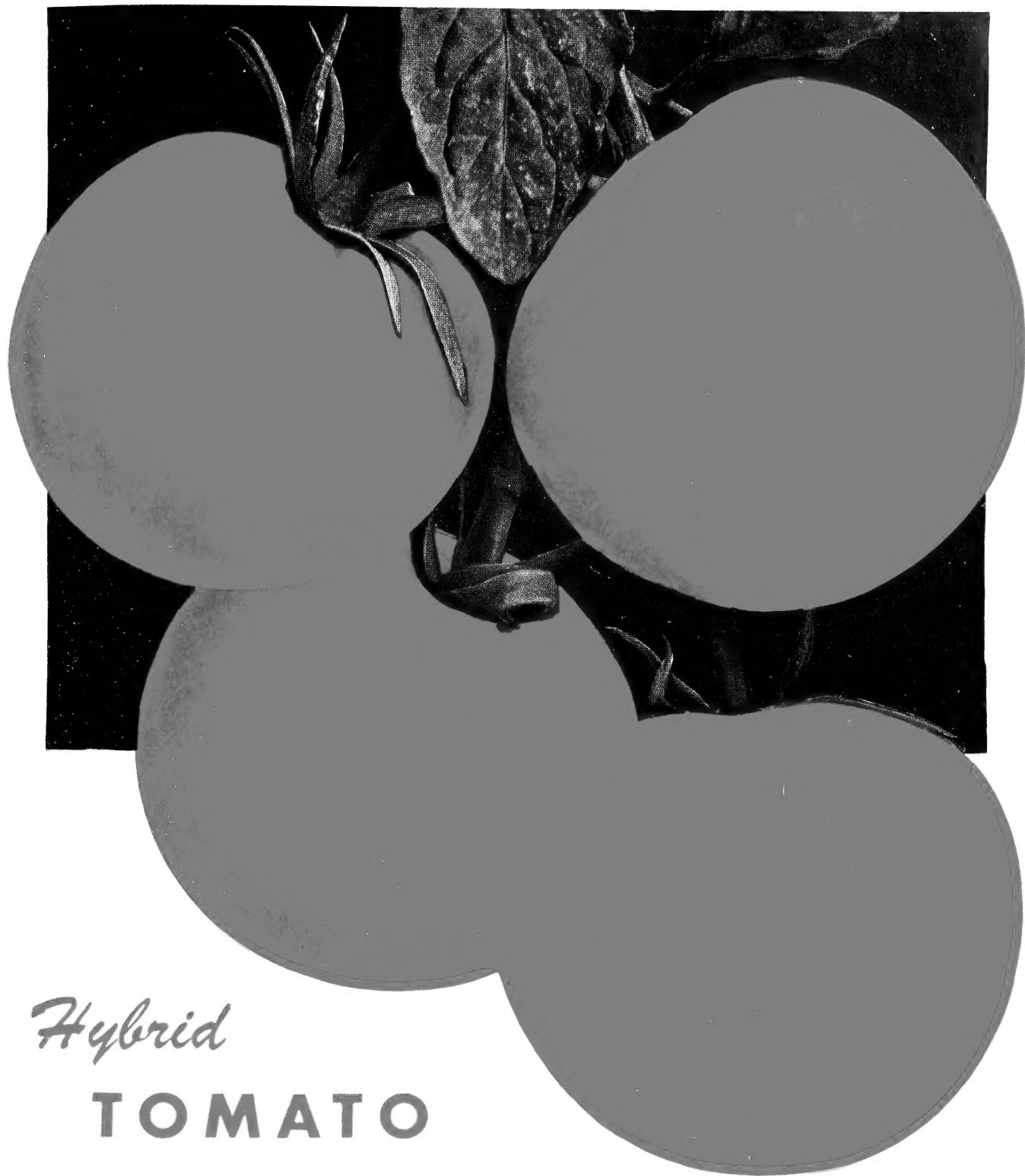
FEEDS 3 WAYS

1. ROOTS. 2. STEMS and LEAVES.
3. FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

ANALYSIS 5-10-5

1 lb. \$0.15
5 lbs.50
10 lbs.90
25 lbs. 1.90
50 lbs. 3.10
100 lbs. 5.50

F. O. B. Denver.



Hybrid TOMATO

F₂ STOKESCROSS No. 5
EARLY MAIN CROP. 75 DAYS. 6 OUNCES
 (F₂ stands for second-generation hybrids)

We were so well pleased with the yields and the quality of this Hybrid Tomato that we are pleased to offer it again. Don't let another season get by without trying it.

This Tomato is distinguished by its amazing vigor. Production increase up to 30% is not unusual. Due to its maturing first hands, and a continuing harvest of large, smooth-shouldered fruit, the picking season is extended at least two weeks. The unusual vigor of Stokescross No. 5 will at once be recognized by Tomato growers. This directly contributes to its high color and rich flavor. No. 5 was bred essentially as a processing Tomato, but it has proved to be extremely profitable on the green wrap and climax basket markets. Market reports indicate that Stokescross No. 5 far outsold competing open-pollinated varieties.

Garden Packet.....	\$0.25	Ounce (about 5,000 seeds).....	\$5.00
Trade Packet (about 500 seeds)		\$1.00	

Since 1867
THE
BARTELDES
SEED CO.
LAWRENCE, KANSAS
DENVER, COLO.

Sold by:



A SMOOTH, healthy green lawn is an immense improvement for any home—in fact, it is a necessity. The new chemical weed killers and fertilizers have taken out many of the difficulties of maintaining a lawn, but it is still necessary to start with the best seed you can buy. Buy Barteldes lawn seed, and you will save in the long run.

FOLLOW THE SIX RULES BELOW AND SOW GOOD SEED

1. Lawn making starts with the preparation of the soil. Spade or hoe to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches, and pulverize thoroughly. Grass seeds are very, very small and will not grow in or on clods.
2. Apply a good fertilizer at a liberal rate. This assures an ample supply of the elements that plants must get from the soil, available when they need them. Be sure to apply evenly.
3. Work the fertilizer into the soil with a rake. Wait one day before seeding.

4. Sow good grass seed at the rate of 6 to 10 pounds per 1,000 square feet. If you sow by hand, sow half lengthwise and half crosswise.

5. Roll or tamp to imbed seed and insure perfect contact between seed and soil. This is important. A tamper or wide board can be used on small areas when roller is not available.

6. Water thoroughly, using a very fine spray. Continue to water daily until seed germination is complete (3 to 4 weeks), then water as needed but always water thoroughly. Light sprinkling encourages shallow roots.

LET PAX FREE YOUR LAWN OF CRABGRASS

Pax fertilizes the lawn and kills crabgrass at the same time. Must be applied **EARLY** in the spring to kill the crabgrass seed before it starts to grow. It kills the seed, not the plants, but if the seeds are killed there will be no plants. See page 48.